

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY
EASTERN CIRCLE,

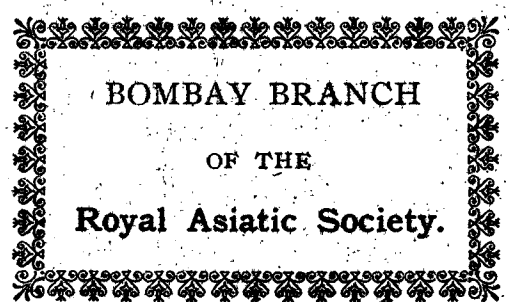
FOR
1910-1911.



CALCUTTA:
BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1911.

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No. 342.

FROM DR. D. B. SPOONER, B.A., PH.D.,

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DARJEELING.

Dated Bankipore, the 31st May 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report for 1910-11, together with one set of the photographs taken during the year under review, a list of which is given in Part I, Appendix D. The remaining sets will be forwarded as soon as completed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

D. B. SPOONER,

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, EASTERN
CIRCLE.
FOR
1910-11.
PART I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST MARCH 1911.

PART I. GENERAL REMARKS.

1. *Departmental notes.*—For the first five months of the period covered by this report, Mr. A. H. Longhurst was in charge of the office, as Officiating Superintendent. At the end of this period he was transferred to the superintendency of the Western Circle, on the retirement of Mr. Cousens, and I was moved from the Frontier Circle to fill the vacancy thus caused. I took over charge in Bankipore on the 6th September 1910, and it is therefore only for the seven months between that date and the end of the financial year that I can speak with personal knowledge in this report. Practically throughout the year under review, furthermore, the post of Assistant Superintendent (Architecture) was vacant, Mr. J. F. Blakiston not having joined the office until the 20th of March, so that with the exception of ten days, I was left to do the entire work of this very extensive circle alone, being still further handicapped by my unfamiliarity with the monuments. Now, however, that the Assistant Superintendentship has been filled, it is anticipated that the work of the office will advance more rapidly, and that the hitherto necessary neglect of one or other branch of our activity may be prevented. For the year under review it was of necessity the research work which suffered, as the conservation of our existing monuments admitted of no postponement.

The expenditure during the year under report has been as follows :—

1910-11.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Salary of gazetted officers—</i>		
Officiating Superintendent's pay from March to 4th September 1910	3,066 10 8	
Superintendent's pay from 27th August to 10th September 1910 at Rs. 575 per mensem	284 6 6	
And Rs. 600 from 11th September 1910 to 28th February 1911	3,400 0 0	
		6,751 1 2
<i>Salary of non-gazetted establishment—</i>		
2 Clerks	1,200 0 0	
1 Photographer	1,200 0 0	
2 Draftsmen	1,540 0 0	
4 Peons	348 4 3	
Temporary establishment	39 8 0	
		4,327 12 3
<i>Allowances—</i>		
Travelling allowances	2,948 11 0	
		2,948 11 0

1910-11.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
<i>Supplies and Services—</i>								
Photographic charges	...	...	466	8	0			
Purchase of instruments	...	...	100	4	0			
						566	12	0
<i>Contingencies—</i>								
Hot and cold weather charges	...	...	75	4	4			
Postage charges	...	...	77	6	0			
Telegram charges	...	...	52	10	0			
Conveyance of stores, tents and records	...	...	477	13	3			
Purchase of books	...	...	1,426	8	0			
Do. of office furniture	...	...	691	10	6			
Miscellaneous	...	...	293	13	6			
Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	550	0	0			
Belts, badges and liveries to peons	...	...	80	10	3			
Purchase of country stationery	...	...	1	14	0			
						3,727	9	10
GRAND TOTAL			...	...	...	18,321	14	3

2. *The office.*—There are no changes to notice in the *personnel* of the establishment, beyond the reappointment of Suraj Baksh Singh in place of the peon Joy Gobin, dismissed for unwillingness to accompany the office on tour. The fourth peon's post has remained vacant throughout the year, owing to the absence of the Assistant Superintendent, but this is now to be filled. The other posts continue to be held by the same staff as before, and it is a pleasure to commend among the number the ability and diligence of Bābūs Hari Dās Dutta and Makhan Lāl Mullick, in particular. The former, who is employed as head draftsman, is not only an admirable workman in his own branch, but he has also been most useful as an additional photographer. He has made a number of most excellent impressions of inscriptions, and in general has been of great assistance both on tour and at head-quarters. While Makhan Lāl Mullick, clerk, has shown a most praiseworthy desire to please and to adapt himself to the new methods of work which I have endeavoured to introduce. For despite the efforts of Mr. Loughurst to bring order out of the chaos reigning in the office at the time of Dr. Bloch's death, a new-comer like myself, totally unfamiliar with the works in progress, and therefore entirely dependent upon the office records, found a great deal of work still remaining to be done, before the existing papers could be utilized. This has involved a rearrangement of papers, and above all an indexing of our materials which has taxed the patience of all concerned. It cannot be claimed that the work is finished, even yet, but enough progress has been made to facilitate the work of the office very greatly, and it is hoped that in the course of the year our records may be so systematized and indexed as to be accessible for reference at a moment's notice, instead of requiring a search of hours or even days.

3. *Office collections.*—Our records are, however, singularly incomplete and whereas one would have supposed that after ten years of work, the office would be as it were a perfect store-house of valuable materials for the study of the history, epigraphy, art, iconography and architecture of these Provinces, the existing collections were found to be either very incomplete or wholly lacking. An effort has been made to remedy this defect, and it is hoped that in the course of time, systematic and complete collections of the epigraphical, artistic and architectural materials of the circle can be brought together. The practice of making only two impressions of inscriptions, and of sending both of these to the Government Epigraphist, has left this office with no *facsimiles* at all, whereas, in my opinion, we ought to have a good ink impression of every important epigraph in our circle. For purposes of study and comparison, again, it appears highly desirable that more adequate use be made of the photographic facilities with which we have been provided, and I am glad to be able to report that, thanks to the Director-General of Archæology, we have now been supplied with loose, duplicate prints of all the negatives so far taken in the office, so that it will now be possible for us to bring together in separate

portfolios or envelopes all the existing photographs of a particular place, on the one hand, and on the other to group together all photographs of monuments of a particular style wherever situated. Before Mr. Longhurst's time, only one print was kept of each negative, and it was pasted into a large and unwieldy album in the order of its serial number, with the result that a ready comparison of photographs was impossible, and in order to consult all existing records of a given building or locality, reference was necessary to the whole series of albums. As these were far too bulky to carry conveniently on tour, the systematic extension of the collection was made so difficult as to be practically impossible. With the new arrangement it is anticipated that all these defects can be remedied, and that the photographic records of the office, whose importance it would be difficult to overestimate, can by gradual degrees be brought appreciably nearer to completion.

4. *Library*.—Another department of the office calling urgently for development is the library, which appears to have been seriously neglected in the past. For a scientific department like this, the need of adequate books of reference would seem to be self-apparent, if the work of the office is to be done with any degree of efficiency, but the collection of books existing when I took over charge was practically limited to the Imperial Gazetteer and a few other official publications, of great utility so far as they went, but certainly quite inadequate as an equipment for scholarly work in so wide a field as Indian Archæology. For this reason it is a pleasure to report that permission was accorded me to expend the sum of Rs. 1,300 (obtained by re-appropriation) on the extension of our collection, and I have now been enabled to acquire a considerable number of books of interest and value for our work. But it is obvious that the neglect of ten years cannot be made good without a considerable outlay, and as I do not think that the desirability of a suitable library for an office of this kind can be questioned, I am in hopes that more adequate provision will be sanctioned for expenditure on books in this office budget, for a few years to come, at least, until all the really standard works and the more important of the journals shall have been obtained. The inadequacy of the present annual provision of Rs. 150 for books and periodicals needs no emphasizing.

5. *Tour*.—The only tours performed by my immediate predecessor, Mr. Longhurst, during the earlier part of the year, were, I am told, tours of inspection to Manēr in the Patna district, Khānakul in the Hooghly district, Vishnupur in Bankura district and Bōdh Gayā in the district of Gayā. Of these trips the two notes published in Part II of this report are a record. Of my own comparatively brief touring season, I beg to state as follows:—

Very soon after joining this office in the autumn, I was requested by the Director-General of Archæology to proceed to Simla for a period of twenty days and to put my services at his disposal in connection with certain editorial work on hand. In this work accordingly I was occupied until the 17th October. In the meantime, however, the unsatisfactory condition of the files in this office had become apparent to me, so that on my return to Bankipore a considerable time was of necessity given to this subject, as I found it practically impossible to do the work expected of me with the records in their then condition. Beyond a few trips to Patna City, therefore, I attempted no tour of inspection until the 15th November, when I visited Bōdh Gayā and Gayā City as a preliminary to the proposed visit of Dr. Krom, the Director-General of Archæology in Java. I had furthermore been given to understand that the newly-appointed Assistant Superintendent for this circle would arrive toward the end of November, and I deliberately postponed starting on any main tour until he could join me, as it appeared advisable for us to tour together at first, and discuss the several works on the spot. But the wholly unexpected death at sea of Mr. Tucker, the Superintendent for Muhammadan and British Monuments in the Northern Circle, created a vacancy which had to be filled at once, with the result that the expected Assistant Superintendent immediately on arrival, the 2nd of December, was posted to Agra to succeed Mr. Tucker. I was thus to my great regret obliged to enter upon my belated tour alone, and selected for my first trip the Champāran district, where on the 9th December I inspected the unfinished work at Rāmpurwa, and later, on the 11th idem, the old stūpa near Kesāria, as well as the site known as Nonāchar

near Mōtihāri. Thereafter I was obliged to draw up special reports on certain of the monuments in the Burdwān and Hooghly districts, which had been officially reported as being in need of repairs; but as the notes drawn up in the course of this tour are given in Part II of this report, no details need be given at this point. After the Christmas holidays I proceeded to Orissa, stopping in Calcutta to inspect the Nimtola mosque and the temples at Baksha in the Hooghly district, in regard to which a note will be given later, and I was occupied here, at Puri, Konārak, Bhūvanēśvar and Dhauli until the end of January, when I proceeded to Vishnupur in the Bankura district, and thence to Sasarām in the district of Shāhābād, to inspect in the former place the interesting group of temples left by the Rājās of Vishnupur, and in the latter the magnificent tombs of Sher Shāh and his father, Hasan Sūr Shāh. I returned to head-quarters on the 11th February, and as the conservation of the Agam Kuan in Patna City had been proposed for next year, on the 14th of the month I paid a visit of inspection to that site. But the routine work of my office then required attention, and I was occupied at Bankipore for several weeks. I should have noted, however, that from the 23rd November until the 21st December, my second draftsman, Bābū Narēndra Nāth Bose, was sent on an independent tour of the Gayā district to collect impressions of the more important of the inscriptions, to serve as a nucleus to this office collection; while my head draftsman, Babu Haridās Dutta, utilized the opportunity of his being in Calcutta to copy for me a number of the epigraphs in the Indian Museum. My photographer, Babu Nanda Lāl Mitra, also made an independent tour in March to visit certain temples at Bonepur in the Hooghly district on the subject of whose conservation a petition had been received by Government, but which were shown by the photographs procured to be entirely unworthy of consideration. The only independent tour made by Mr. Blakiston, the newly-appointed Assistant Superintendent for Architecture, who joined on the 20th March, was to Dacca in the Province of Eastern Bengal, whither he proceeded on the 27th March to inspect the old fort at Lālbāgh. The later, more extensive tour, which we both made together in the Central Provinces, falls beyond the period covered by this Report, and will be noted in the Report for 1912. A detailed statement of the time occupied by these tours will be found in Appendix A.

6. *Conservation*.—The present state of the conservation work in this circle can best be shown by quoting the list of works approved by Government for the year under review. This list, in its final form, included seven items for the province of Bengal, viz.:—

1. Re-erecting the Navagraha stone at Konārak.
2. Repairs to certain temples at Bhūvanēśvar.
3. Moving Aśoka columns at Rāmpurwa.
4. Iron railings and a roof for the Maniyar Maṭh, Rājgir.
5. Completion of conservation at Manēr.
6. Repairs to certain buildings at Sasarām and Rohtās.
7. Completion of repairs to Śātgumbaz, etc., Bāgerhat.

Of these, no allotment was made for the work at Konārak; the Rs. 1,200 sanctioned for the work at Bhūvanēśvar by the Director-General of Archæology was in large part withdrawn at the request of the Public Works officers in Orissa; the measures adopted for moving the columns at Rāmpurwa proved inadequate, and, up to the middle of February, at least, no work had been taken in hand at Sasarām, while at Bāgerhat, which I have not yet been able to inspect, it appears that the work was not completed from the fact of its recurrence among the proposals for 1911-12. The completion certificate for the work at the Maniyar Maṭh (item No. 4) was signed by Mr. Longhurst on the 20th June 1910.

In the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam the list for the same period, as submitted by my predecessor on the basis of the Public Works Department reports, contained the following nine items:—

1. Completion of repairs to the mosque at Kusumba.
2. Completion of repairs to the temple at Hajo.
3. Acquisition of ancient monument, Ranghar.

4. Repairs to monuments at Gaur and Panduah.
5. Special repairs to old mosque at Bagha.
6. Repairs to Alwal mosque at Fatehpur near Chittagong.
7. Conservation of the remains at Dimapur.
8. Demarcating boundaries of the fort at Badarpur.
9. Restoration of the temple at Nigriting.

What action was taken by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in regard to these proposals of Mr. Longhurst, is not ascertainable in this office, as no copy of their subsequent letter to the Director-General of Archæology appears to have been received. But from the annual statements forwarded to me as a basis for my own recommendations for 1911-12, it is evident that against item No. 4 the sum of Rs. 7,076 was expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,278 to be allotted during the coming year; that against item No. 5 Rs. 1,500 were expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,594, and that item No. 6 was completed. The work at Dimapur has been postponed pending further inspection by the Archæological officer, while the restoration of the temple at Nigriting occurs again among the four works proposed for 1911-12 by the Public Works Department, but whether the repairs at Kusumba and at Hajo have been completed, the site of Ranghar duly acquired, and the boundaries of the fort at Badarpur finally demarcated, does not appear from the official statement before me. But the absence of these items from the list of proposals for 1911-12 would seem to indicate that the works have been completed.

As for the Central Provinces, Mr. Longhurst's recommendations numbered 13, viz.—

1. Repairs to temple of Lakshmana at Sirpur.
2. Repairs to temple of Siva at Deo Baloda.
3. Completion of repairs to temple at Pāli.
4. Repairs to the temple at Janjgir.
5. Repairs to Jain temple at Arang.
6. Mounting the tiger-muzzled gun at Nāgpur.
7. Repairs to monuments at Burhanpur.
8. Repairs to monuments at Asirgarh.
9. Mending broken images at Māndhātā.
10. Mending broken images at Bhēraghāt.
11. Repairs to temple of Kankāli Dēvi at Tegowa.
12. Repairs to platform of Vishṇu Varāha image at Panagar.
13. Repairs to Vishṇu Varāha image at Erān.

The Public Works Department now report that as regards item No. 1, the sum of Rs. 7,000 was allotted during 1910-11 against an estimate of Rs. 7,508. The estimate for item No. 2 is said not to have been sanctioned yet, the same remark being entered also against items 9, 11 and 12. Of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,166, for work at the Mahādēvā temple at Pāli (item No. 3), Rs. 1,680 were allotted during the year. The repairs to the temples at Janjgir and the old Jain temple at Arang (items 4 and 5) were reported on the 11th January 1910 as likely to be completed by the end of that financial year. A complete allotment is also said to have been made during the year under review for item No. 6, the mounting of the gun at Nāgpur. No work at Burhanpur is mentioned in this year's report from the Public Works Department, but it appears from the previous report quoted above that the work mentioned in item No. 7 was completed during the year 1909-10, and the same remark applies to item No. 8, the proposed work at Asirgarh. The work at Bhēraghāt is now in progress, but it was begun too late in the year for inclusion in this report, as the special services of Pandit Natēsa Aiyar were only very recently secured. Items 11 and 12 were mentioned above as not sanctioned during the year under review, but it may be added that the estimates have now been received. The work at Panagar, it should be noticed, was intentionally postponed at the request of my predecessor to permit of inspection by the Archæological officer. But as both Mr. Blakiston and I visited the site recently, it is hoped the work can now be taken in hand, although a new and considerably reduced

estimate will be required. As for the final item on the list, the work at Erān, it is not quite clear whether the repairs proposed by Mr. Longhurst have been carried out or not. The amount of the estimate referred to by him was Rs. 150, but the report recently received mentions only an estimate for Rs. 135, fully allotted in the year under review. A further estimate, however, for Rs. 60 was mentioned in the proposals for 1911-12, but as no explanation of this charge was added in the statement of the Public Works Department it has been omitted from my proposals for the coming year.

To sum up: of the 13 items of work proposed by this office for the year 1910-11 in the Central Provinces, only two were actually taken in hand during the year (Nos. 3 and 6), unless items Nos. 1 and 13 be added, where the sums involved do not agree with the proposals. Four appear to have been completed before the recommendations were received (Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8). Four more were not sanctioned during the year (Nos. 2, 9, 11 and 12) although in some cases estimates were prepared. While one item, No. 10, was necessarily postponed until the services of a special assistant could be secured.

From the above resumé of the situation throughout this circle, I think it will be apparent to Government that there is something wrong somewhere. What exactly this something is, it is perhaps not for me to say, who have had as yet so short an experience of the work of this circle. But I have certainly gathered the impression since I have been in this office that there is, in sporadic instances, an inclination on the part of certain officers of the Public Works Department to avoid archaeological work wherever possible. Instead of devising adequate measures for the conservation of monuments, I have seemed to observe a tendency in some quarters to devise measures for evading conservation. A still commoner tendency is to relegate all branches of the work, even to the inspection, to the veriest neophytes and underlings in the Department, with the result that it is a not uncommon experience to find the reports and statements forwarded to this office inadequate, inconsistent, sometimes almost cryptic. Of course I realize that the Public Works Department are really overworked, and that in certain cases the superior officers literally cannot devote much personal attention to what is only a branch of their duties, but since the Archaeological officer is in large measure dependent upon these reports, it is manifestly desirable that they should be prepared with care, and should be sufficiently detailed to enable him to see what work precisely is proposed, and form some judgment of the advisability and urgency of the proposals. The resolution of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 26-28-2, dated the 7th July 1903, points out the impossibility of the Archaeological Surveyor inspecting all the monuments in his charge, and lays this responsibility upon Executive Engineers, who are asked to arrange for annual, or even more frequent, inspection of all the monuments in their districts. What procedure is followed in the Central Provinces and in Eastern Bengal to insure the due observance of these standing orders, I regret to state I do not know. But in the case of Bengal the results of these inspections are annually submitted to the Local Government in May, and a copy is thereafter forwarded to the Archaeological officer for information. This is a practice which I would strongly urge be adopted also in the case of Eastern Bengal and the Central Provinces, as these reports, if conscientiously prepared, are of the utmost use to the Archaeological officer in suggesting early in the year how he should arrange his tour, and affording a sort of commentary on the later statement received from the Public Works Department, of their proposals of work for the coming year. When such preliminary reports are not forwarded to this office, it sometimes happens that the final proposals submitted by the Public Works Department are wholly unintelligible, as for instance, such an item as "Khimlasa fort tomb, Rs. 150" or "Mahal at Gorhpohra, Rs. 15," or again "Restoration of the temple at Nigriting, Rs. 2,000." Without some previous report on the present condition of these monuments, or at least a detailed statement of the measures contemplated for their conservation, how is the Archaeological officer to form a judgment as to the advisability of the work?

I regret to say, however, that even in Bengal, where the custom has long been followed of forwarding to this office the results of inspections

by Executive Engineers, the actual form of these reports leaves much to be desired. The greatest possible unevenness is observable in the reports of the several circles. Whereas some show as their returns the brevity of the word "nil," others go to the very unnecessary labour of copying out, year after year, the entire descriptive text of the List of Ancient Monuments, as a basis for their remarks. Surely a middle path between these extremes might be determined, and a reasonable method of conveying to Government the results of inspections be devised, which should have the merit of brevity for the sake of the Executive Engineer, and lucidity for the sake of every one else concerned. If as unavoidable mechanical detail, the four specifications of (1) district, (2) locality, (3) name of monument, and (4) number in official list, were invariably given, the building could be readily identified by everybody, and the present meaningless copying of the descriptive text be omitted. The only information that need then be entered against the monument, specified as above, would be the actual results of the inspection. Considerable time might furthermore be saved if regard were paid to the classification of monuments printed in the list, and attention focussed, to a certain extent, on 1st and 2nd class monuments. It is true that this classification is often unsatisfactory and unreliable, in the present edition of the list, but as I am pointing out elsewhere in this report, this is a defect which I hope to remedy in the new edition. Meanwhile the old classification may be used for lack of a better.

When once these returns have been prepared, furthermore (if possible along the lines indicated above), I would urge the propriety of referring to them in drawing up the Public Works Department's subsequent proposals for new work. At present, in Bengal, it not infrequently happens that in the course of his report on present condition, an Executive Engineer mentions a number of buildings as being in urgent need of repairs, which are then entirely omitted in the proposals for work in that same circle. In other words, the two statements seem to be drawn up sometimes quite independently, one of the other, which is surely a mistake which can easily be rectified.

The ideal remedy for the existing defects is, of course, to have the Archæological officer exert a larger initiative himself in the suggestion of repairs; and I certainly aspire to exert such initiative increasingly, both of myself and through my Assistant, Mr. Blakiston. But we are unfortunately both so new to this circle, that, for some time to come, we can hardly hope to do more than check the proposals of the Public Works Department by inspecting the monuments named for repairs.

7. *Exploration*.—I regret to state that no opportunity was afforded me of undertaking any excavations during the winter under review, as my time was very fully occupied with the tours of inspection mentioned above and the work of re-arranging and systematizing this office. It is hoped, however, now that Mr. Blakiston has arrived, that he will be able to relieve me of much of the conservation, thereby enabling me to devote a definite portion of my time to the research branch of the work.

8. *Epigraphy*.—The only inscription brought to my notice during the year was a very fine copper-plate grant of Ballāla Sēna, found accidentally by some labourers in land belonging to Bābū Baidyanāth Chatterjee at Sitahati in the Katwā subdivision of the Burdwān district. The plate, as read by myself, opens with an invocation to Śiva, and a eulogy of the moon as the founder of the Sēna family, whereupon follow in order a series of laudatory stanzas containing the genealogy of Ballāla Sēna from the time of his great-grandfather, Sāmanta Sēna. But as this merely confirms the line of the family as previously known (compare Duff's "Chronology of India", page 303,) it cannot be said to add to our historical knowledge. The real object of the plate is to record a grant of land made by Ballāla Sēna's mother, the Queen Vilāsa-dēvī, to a certain Brāhman, in connection with the gift by her of a golden horse on the banks of the Ganges on the occasion of a solar eclipse; and although no specific statement in it is of special importance, the inscription sheds light here and there on several points of epigraphical interest, which will be discussed elsewhere. I should add that the copper-plate was forwarded to me under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act by the Collector of Burdwān, to whose courtesy I am much indebted. I trust that

both it and the large metal cup, or dish, found with it, will ultimately be placed in the Indian Museum. I understand that another interesting epigraph has been discovered in Dacca by Bābū R. D. Banerjee, Excavation Assistant to the Director-General of Archæology. But beyond the fact that the inscription occurs on the base of an image in Dālbazār and supplies material for dating the death of Lakshmaṇa Sēna in 1170 A.D., I am not at present in a position to discuss the find. Bābū Banerjee, however, is certainly to be congratulated on his discovery.

9. *Drawings and Photographs.*—The usual lists of the drawings made and photographs taken during the year are given in appendices C and D. But I wish to mention particularly the fact that some dozen drawings have been prepared of the various temples at Bhūvanēśvar, as this office has been perhaps unduly blamed in certain quarters for its failure to prepare these records in the past. It is now proposed to add to these, which are all ground plans, the requisite number of sections and elevations, so as to bring together by degrees a complete series of record drawings of these important monuments. In view of Dr. Burgess's published strictures on my predecessor,* however, it may be as well to point out that in no single instance has the delay in the preparation of these records entailed any perceptible loss in authenticity or accuracy, as the structure of the monuments has nowhere been in any degree altered by the conservation already carried out. His animadversions on this subject are therefore somewhat beside the mark.

10. *List of Monuments.*—As I have already submitted to Government a special report on the subject of the revision of the official List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, it will suffice to note here that from the replies received to two circular letters of mine addressed to Collectors and Superintending Engineers respectively, detailed lists are being prepared in this office of all the monuments hitherto declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Act (Act VII of 1904), and also of all ancient buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department. And it is hoped that some time early in the next touring season, the actual compilation of the revised list can be taken in hand, for at least one of the Divisions of the Province, if sanction be accorded to my proposal to bring out the revision in divisional sections rather than as a whole. I have also suggested the propriety of introducing illustrations and of so altering the form of the publication as to make it more attractive to the general public. But before the work can be done adequately, the compiler will require to visit personally by far the major portion of the monuments. For this reason I would propose to publish the work in a series of small volumes dealing with the several Divisions one by one, as otherwise it appears practically impossible to cover the whole field adequately within reasonable time; unless personal inspection of the monuments were to be foregone, and the revision made a mere matter of desk work, in which case it is to be feared that much of the value of the revision would be lost. For one of the most glaring faults of the old list is its unevenness, due to the variety of sources from which information was drawn, and to the inconsistent and seemingly irresponsible way in which the monuments were classified. This classification, indeed, is so unreliable that in practice little attention has been paid to it; but granted a personal knowledge of the monuments on the part of a single compiler, it ought to be easily possible to draw up a classification which would be genuinely authoritative. And such a reliably classified list is an imperative necessity if we are to know, not only which monuments are worthy of conservation, but also (and to this I would attach special importance), if we are to know which are *unworthy* of attention. For, as things are at present, a very great deal of time is often wasted on correspondence regarding buildings which are found on inspection to have been of no value originally, and now to be hopelessly ruined. The definite elimination of such sites from official consideration is greatly to be desired, but the only way that this end can be achieved is to have them plainly marked in the official list as definitely abandoned on competent authority. Their simple omission from the list would unfortunately not serve the purpose, as it would merely lead to their being constantly re-“discovered” by well meaning but uninformed enthusiasts.

* Compare volume II, page 104, of the new edition of Fergusson's "Indian and Eastern Architecture."

11. *Programme*.—The month of April, now past, has been devoted to a tour in the Central Provinces by both Mr. Blakiston and myself, as mentioned above, the detailed account of which must be reserved for the next report. The months of May and June it is proposed to devote to the preparation of this report in the first place, and to the routine work of the office. The summer recess in the hills will then be given to literary work, until it becomes possible to undertake inspection tours again in the early autumn. Mr. Blakiston will presumably devote practically the entire cold weather to such touring, for the purpose of inspecting buildings on which work has been proposed, of familiarizing himself with the monuments generally, and of extending our collections of record drawings and photographs. I myself hope to devote a considerable portion of the autumn to the work of revising the list of monuments for at least one of the Divisions, as stated above, and later to undertake the exploration of one of the many buried sites in this Province, although I cannot, at this date, determine the locality with precision; any more than I can now map out a definite tour programme for either Mr. Blakiston or myself, as the direction our tours must take will depend mainly upon reports which have not yet been received in this office.

D. B. SPOONER,

Superintendent, Archæological Survey,

Eastern Circle.

APPENDIX A.

The following statement shows the amount of time spent on tour :—

A. H. LONGHURST, Esq.

1910.

May 5th ..	...	Inspection of repairs to ancient monuments at Maner, Patna district.
July 4th to 7th ...	...	Inspection of Ghanteswar temple at Khanakul, Hooghly district.
August 12th ...	...	Inspection tour to Bodh Gaya, Gaya district, for taking impressions of Burmese inscriptions for Mr. Venkayya.
August 20th to 24th	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Vishnupur, Bankura district, and an interview with the Secretary to Government, Bengal, Calcutta.

DR. D. B. SPOONER.

August 26th to 28th	...	To take up appointment as Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle.
September 24th to October 17th		Assisting Director-General of Archæology in editorial work at Simla.
October 29th ...	...	For taking impressions of inscriptions at Gaya. [Head Draftsman.]
November 15th to December 2nd.		Inspection tours to Budh-Gaya, Gaya district, Patna, etc., and to meet Assistant Superintendent at Calcutta as per Director-General of Archæology's order.
December 8th to 10th	...	Rampurwa, Champaran district.
" 11th to 12th	...	Kesaria, ditto.
" 15th to 17th	...	Burdwan city.
" 18th	...	Buddipur, Burdwan district.
" 19th	...	Pandua, Hooghly district.
" 20th	...	Tribeni, ditto.
" 21st	...	Kalna, Burdwan district.
" 22nd and 23rd	...	Pandua, Hooghly district.
November 23rd to December 21st.		Copying inscriptions under order of the Superintendent. [2nd Draftsman.]

1911.

January 16th to 17th	..	Nimtola mosque at Calcutta and Isaneswar and Raghunath temples at Baksha, Hooghly district.
" 17th to 19th	...	Puri.
" 20th to 21st	...	Konarak, Puri district.
" 22nd ...	...	Puri.
" 23rd to 29th	...	Bhubaneswar, Puri district.
" 30th ...	...	Dhauli, ditto.
" 31st ...	...	Bhubaneswar, ditto
February 1st to 4th	...	Calcutta.
" 5th to 8th	...	Vishnupur, Bankura district.
" 9th to 11th	...	Sasaram, Shahabad district.
" 14th ...	...	Agam Kuan at Patna.
" 15th	...	Inspection of sites in Patna.
March 18th to 20th	...	Taking photographs of certain temples at Bonepur, Hooghly district. [Photographer.]
" 17th to 20th	...	To join appointment. [Assistant Superintendent.]
" 27th to April 1st	...	Inspection of Lalbagh Fort at Dacca. [Assistant Superintendent.]

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure on conservation work, 1910-11.

IN BENGAL.

DISTRICT.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent, 1910-11.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	Maintaining tablets and lines of demarcation in connection with the old Fort William.	150	141	In progress.
	Ditto ...	Ordinary repairs to Holwell's monument.	125	118	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Repairs to towers, pillars and monuments on the maidan.	349	287	Ditto.
24-Parganas ...	Paikpara ...	Ordinary repairs to tablet in memory of Sir Robert Chamber.	5	5	Completed.
	Ditto ...	Repairing Semaphore Tower ...	15	15	Ditto.
	Belgharia ...	Ditto ditto ...	15	15	Ditto.
	Barrackpore ...	Ditto ditto ...	107	25	In progress.
	Dum-Dum ...	Ordinary repairs to tablet at Dum-Dum House.	5	5	Completed.
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	Repairs to the tomb of General Lloyd	5	5	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto Csoma de Körös	10	10	Ditto.
Purnea ...	Gomamati ...	Constructing railing round tomb of Mr. J. Macguire.	100	75	Ditto.
Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	Repairs to Juma Masjid ...	46	46	Ditto.
Hazaribagh ...	Chatra ...	„ to soldiers' tombs ...	9	7	Ditto.
Arrah ...	Arrah ...	Ditto ditto ...	5	5	Ditto.
Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	Repairs to Fort Bastion ...	35	37	Ditto.
	Sherghur ...	„ to the fortress ...	70	71	Ditto.
	Bhabua ...	„ to Mondeswari temple ...	35	35	Ditto.
	Chainpur ...	„ to Bukhtiar Khan's tomb ...	220	217	Ditto.
	Sassaram ...	„ to Hassan Sur Shah's tomb ...	36	23	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	„ to Sher Shah's tomb ...	37	30	Ditto.
	Rhotas ...	„ to Rhotas Fort ...	290	286	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	„ to Inspection Bungalow ...	114	114	Ditto.
Patna ...	Maner ...	Repairs to Dargah of Mukdum Shah and conservation of tank south of the Dargah.	25,265	3,579	In progress.
	Rajgir ...	Repairs to Mahadeo temple ...	55	54	Ditto.
	Do. ...	„ to Jain temple ...	15	15	Ditto.
	Budh Gaya ...	„ to Budh-Gaya temple ...	254	260	Completed.
	Maner ...	„ to Mukdum Shah's tomb ...	60	59	Ditto.
	Patna ...	„ to tall stone shaft ...	10	9	In progress.
Gaya ...	Ganeri ...	„ to Buddha statue shed ...	13	5	Completed.
	Ghinjam ...	„ to Syed Ibrahim's tomb ...	15	12	Ditto.
Patna ...	Bihar ...	„ to Syed Ibrahim's tomb ...	25	21	Ditto.
Nadia ...	Plassey ...	Land required for the erection of a monument, etc.	1,825	131	Ditto.
	Do. ...	Repairs to new inspection bungalow	149	76	In progress.
	Do. ...	Demolition of the old Plassey monument and carriage of the old materials to Plassey bungalow.	101	83	Ditto.
Murshidabad ...	Murshidabad ...	Repairs to Sarfaraj Khan's tomb ...	2	2	Completed.
	Ditto ...	„ to Khushbagh and Rohinbagh	142	141	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	„ to Azimunnissa Begum's tomb	112	109	Ditto.
Khulna ...	Bagirhat ...	„ to Satgambuz and tomb of Khan Jehan Ali.	274	154	In progress.
Hooghly ...	Pandua ...	„ to ancient buildings ...	14,853	38	Completed.
Cuttack ...	Jajpur ...	Improving lightning conductor attached to Abu Nazir's mosque.	148	50	Ditto.
	Do. ...	Exterminating jungle from ancient monuments.	35	21	In progress.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Statement of Expenditure on conservation work, 1910-11.

IN BENGAL.

DISTRICT.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs. •	Rs.	
Champaran ...	Rampurwa ...	Removing the shaft of the Asoka columns.	5,681	1,897	In progress.
	Gobindganj ...	Repairs to Asoka pillars ...	25	20	Ditto.
	Lauria ...	Ditto ditto ...	25	2	Ditto.
Cuttack ...	Dhauli Hill ...	Additional works on the stone shed over Asoka inscriptions.	16	16	Completed.
	Konarak ...	Clearing sand and stone from the compound of the Konarak temple.	11,197	449	In progress.
	Ditto ...	Obtaining copies of photos of the Konarak temple.	..	245	Completed.
	Bhubaneswar	Making certain works in the temple ...	1,228	173	Work stopped from 1st April 1911.
	Ditto ...	Staining stone patches in the temples ...	53	46	Completed.
	Ditto ...	Making certain works in the caves in the Khandagiri Hills.	272	128	Ditto.
Puri ...	Khurda and Gurjunj.	Repairs to monuments ...	10	16	Ditto.
Cuttack ...	Bhubaneswar	Ditto temple ...	220	218	Ditto.
	Konarak ...	Ditto ditto ...	519	488	Ditto.
		Total ...	64,382	10,099	

Note.—The total amount spent in 1910-11 in Bengal should be Rs. 10,099 and not Rs. 10,083 as entered in the statement of expenditure on archaeological works in Bengal by the Public Works Department.—D. B. S.

IN THE ASSAM CIRCLE.

NAME OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
CENTRAL ASSAM DIVISION.			
<i>Provincial.</i>			
Ruins of temple at the Bamuni parbat.			
Annual clearance of jungle, etc. ...	40	40	Completed.
Repairs to tombs at Bishnath ...	25	23	Ditto.
Total for Central Assam Division ...	...	63	
LAKHIMPUR DIVISION.			
Nil.			

IN THE ASSAM CIRCLE—*continued.*

NAME OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	REMARKS.
LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.			
<i>Provincial.</i>			
Temple of Hayagriva at Hajo.			
Restoring the vestibule and repairing the temple ...	4,781	224	Completed with an up-to-date expenditure of Rs. 4,740.
Incient tombs at Jogighopa annual repairs ...	25	25	Completed.
Lieutenant Cresswell's tomb at Goalpara, annual repairs.	20	19	Ditto.
Total for Lower Assam Division ...	...	268	
SIBSAGAR DIVISION.			
<i>(Provincial.)</i>			
Annual repairs to monuments and antiquities in the Sibsagar sub-division.	468	482	Completed.
	Rs.		
(i) Annual repairs to Ahom Raja's palace at Gaurisagar ...	154	...	Ordinary maintenance only.
(ii) Annual repairs to Ahom Raja's palace at Ramghar ruins ...	60		
(iii) Annual repairs to Ahom Raja's palace at Keranghor ruins ...	124		
(iv) Annual repairs to Ahom Raja's palace at Bishundole and Joy-sagar temple ...	83		
(v) Annual repairs to Ahom Raja's palace at Gaurisagar temple	61		
Total for Sibsagar Division ...	482	482	
KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS DIVISION.			
<i>(Provincial.)</i>			
Annual repairs to Manipur Memorial at Shillong	10	10	
Annual repairs to Scott's Monument at Cherrapunjee.	10	10	
Annual repairs to the Monument to the Memory of Lieutenants Beadingfield and Burlton at Nongphlaw in Cherra sub-division.	15	15	
Total for Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division.	...	35	
CACHAR DIVISION.			
<i>(Imperial.)</i>			
Quinton Memorial at Manipur ...	20	19	

Abs. tract.

IN EASTERN BENGAL CIRCLE.

NAME OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Tomb of Bibi Peri at Lalbagh Fort, Dacca.	97	81	Whitewashing, chocolate painting, green painting finials, half terracing with cement, petty mason's work, repairs to wire-netting, re-fixing iron bars in chawkat, fitting and fixing stone slabs.
Remains of the old Fort at Mymensingh.	200	196	Surki plaster inside and outside the fort wall, uprooting tree, clearing inside compounds, brickwork, repairing inside compound, fencing and gate, colour washing, renewing and painting wooden gate, cement plaster.
Mosque of Sadi at Agarsindur on the bank of the Brahmaputra at Kishoreganj, Mymensingh.	Nil	598	Renewing brick minarets, ornamental cornices, finials, surki plaster, sloping the offset of the room, whitewashing and colour washing, ornamental portion, rubbing old floor, repairing cracks in roof and walls, rooting out trees, leveling compound, jungle cutting, ornamental moulding minarets and moulding round window openings and back wall.

NAME OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Remains of the old Fort at Lalbagh, Dacca.	598	545	Brick-in-lime to fill the cavities in pillars on rampart, repairing cracks in arches and domes, uprooting trees, clearing jungle, repairs to arches of gates, renewing cast concrete pillar and ornamental brackets, clearing shrubs, creepers, and jungle from rampart and petty mason's work.
Tomb of Rev. Jessop Pagot and Colombo Sahib at Dacca.	147 (including cemetery at Dacca).	24	Colour washing, petty mason's work, whitewashing, repairs to platform. (The balance expended on cemetery.)
Tomb of Giyasuddin Azam Shah near village Pannam at Narainganj.	34	34	Spreading stone soling and earth round the tomb, repairs to wire fencing, painting to standard and joists of stone tombs.
Archæological buildings at Gaur and Pandua.	8,354	4,185	In progress.
Collecting relics of the ancient monuments for the Museum at Malda.	158	13	Ditto.
Mosque at Bagha in the district of Rajshahi.	3,094	924	Ditto.
Archæological buildings at Gaur and Pandua.	1,000	930	Completed.
Mosque at Kusumba ...	195	205	Ditto.
Providing a thatched roof on wooden trusses over the Alwal mosque at Fatehpur near Chittagong.	1,042	737	
Removing and resetting the inscription tablet of Alwal mosque at Fatehpur.	10	10	Ditto.
Total ...	14,929	8,482	

Note.—The Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Public Works Department informs me that out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 4,300 for 1910-11, Rs. 1,008 were allotted for the work at Bagha, Rs. 773 for the mosque at Fatehpur, and Rs. 1,890 for special repairs at Gaur and Pandua.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

First Circle.

District.	Locality.	NAME OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	Constructing a stone pedestal for mounting the Asirgarh gun on the south-west approach to the new Secretariat building at Nagpur.	Rs. 633	Rs. 633	Work completed in February 1911.
Balaghat	Baihar ...	Certain improvements to the ancient temples at Baihar.	200	...	This work was not taken in hand.
		Carried over ...	...	...	

District.	Locality.	NAME OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Chanda ...	Chanda ...	Constructing a counter-fort to the south wing of Achaleshwar gate of the Chanda Fort.	646	645	Work completed.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Carrying out certain repairs to the Bhima gate shutters of the Chanda City.	18	17	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Providing iron clamps and tie bars for keeping the Achaleshwar gate shutters in position, Chanda City.	57	53	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ballarpur ...	Special repairs to the Ballarpur Fort in the Chanda district.	2,203	...	This work was not taken in hand.
Ditto ...	Chanda ...	Rebuilding a portion of the Fort-wall near the Vithoba Kirkee in the Chanda City.	913	...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Deotak ...	Erecting a corrugated iron roof shed over the Asoka inscription at Deotak in the Chanda district.	98	...	Ditto ditto.
Amraoti	Gawilgarh Fort.	Certain restorations to the buildings in the Gawilgarh Fort.	3,594	1,667	Work is in progress.
Akola ...	Balapur ...	Certain improvements to the old Fort buildings at Balapur.	1,162	...	Estimate was sanctioned very late during 1910-11.
Total ...			9,524	3,015	

Second Circle.

Bilaspur ...	Pali ...	Repairs to the Mahadeo temple at Pali.	3,166	1,407	The work is in progress with the exception of the work of the reconstruction of the outer surface of the upper portion of the sanctum tower which has to be finished off in cement. All other works of the temple as suggested by the Archaeological Superintendent in his conservation notes of 1907-08 have been completed.
Raipur ...	Sirpur ...	Special repairs to the old brick temple at Sirpur.	7,508	5,984	The work remained unfinished on the 31st March 1911. The following works were carried out during the year :— (1) Vegetation removed. (2) Trees in the compound were cut down and removed. (3) Jungle outside the compound was cleared. (4) Trees from the top of tower were grubbed out.

District.	Locality.	NAME OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur— <i>conold.</i>	Sirpur— <i>conold.</i>	Sepecial repairs to the old brick temple at Sirpur.	...	...	(5) Walls were repaired and paints applied on sculpture by pilgrims were removed. (6) The kutchra platform of stone and earth made round a tree in front of the temple was removed and all the carved stones and sculptures on the existing platform were stacked on Mandapa floor. (7) The angles of towers, upper retaining walls supporting these towers, faces of the main walls and the triangular opening in front above the lower portion back and side walls in which great skill is displayed were all repaired by fine bricks in cement and finished up by coping the remains. (8) Lintels, jambs and arcade of the doorway of sanctum made of stone and very profusely carved were all cleaned with hot water, soap and raw soda. Paint marks from the bed of the carved stones were removed by means of stiff brushes. (9) The decayed slabs over the doorway were replaced by new ones. (10) The entire site was cleared and made to look neat and tidy.
Jubbulpore	Bheraghat	Collecting the missing portions of images at Bheraghat and fixing them in their respective places.	600	23	The work remained unfinished on the 31st March 1911. The work was undertaken by an Archæological Assistant deputed by the Director of Agriculture in March 1911. The sum of Rs. 23 was spent in searching out the missing fragments belonging to the Chausat Jogini images from the jungle adjoining Gaurishanker's temple and sorting and arranging the said fragments within the compound of the temple.

District.	Locality.	NAME OF WORK.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Saugor ...	Eran ...	Special repairs (restoration) to the ancient monuments at Eran in the Saugor district.	135	135	Work completed on the 31st March 1911. The following works were carried out during the year:— (1) Wire fencing repaired and refixed and the gate provided with a lock. (2) A signboard was put up inscribed in English and Hindi warning people not to remove anything from inside the enclosure. (3) Irregular shaped face stones removed and replaced by plain stones. (4) Scattered stones collected and the ground levelled roughly.
		Total ...	11,409	7,549	

APPENDIX C.

List of Drawings finished during 1910-11.

73. Proposed repairs to Markanda temple, Chanda district, Central Provinces.
74. Site plan of the temples at Markanda, ditto, ditto.
75. Ground plan of the Markanda Rishi temple, Markanda, Chanda district, Central Provinces.
76. South elevation of the Markanda Rishi temple, Markanda, Chanda district, Central Provinces.
77. Ground plan of the Markanda Rishi temple, Markanda, Chanda district, Central Provinces.
78. Detail of a ceiling from Markanda temple, Markanda, Chanda district, Central Provinces.
79. Site plan of the tombs of Adil Shah Ferro, etc., Burhanpur, Central Provinces.
80. South elevation of Nadir Shah's tomb, Burhanpur, Central Provinces.
81. Ditto Adil Shah Ferro's tomb, Burhanpur, Central Provinces.
82. Ground plan of Shah Sujah's tomb, Burhanpur, Central Provinces.
83. Proposed design for inscription shelters at Asirgarh, Nimar district, Central Provinces.

List of Drawings plotted during the field season 1910-11.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 84. Ground plan of Vetul Deul, | Bhuvanesar, Puri district. |
| 85. Ditto of Meghesvara temple, | ditto. |
| 86. Upper story plan of Meghesvara temple, | ditto. |
| 87. Ground plan of Gauri temple, | ditto. |
| 88. Ditto of Muktesvara temple, | ditto. |
| 89. Ditto of Maitresvara temple, | ditto. |
| 90. Ditto of Lingaraj temple, | ditto. |
| 91. Ditto of Chitrakarini temple, | ditto. |
| 92. Ditto of Parasuramesvara temple, | ditto. |
| 93. Ditto of Ananta Vasudeva temple, | ditto. |
| 94. Ditto of Lakshmi temple, | ditto. |
| 95. Ditto of Rajarani temple, | ditto. |
| 96. Ditto of Yamesvara temple, | ditto. |
| 97. Ditto of Bhaskarevara temple, | ditto. |

APPENDIX D.

List of Photographs taken in 1910-11.

The negatives are all full plates excepting those marked with asterisks which are half plates.

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	SUBJECT.
<i>Bengal.</i>			
675	Puri	... Bhuvanesvar...	Half dismantled Lakshmi temple in Ananta Vasudeva temple compound.
676	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Other half of Lakshmi temple in Ananta Vasudeva temple compound.
677	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Gauri temple, south view.
678	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Details of Gauri temple, west view.
679	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Siddhesvara temple, east view.
680	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, south view.
681	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Vetal Deul.
682	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Sarasvati temple in Ananta Vasudeva compound.
683	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Small shrines at Yamesvara, west.
684	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, north.
685	Ditto	... Puri ...	Markandeo temple, east view.
*686	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, north "
687	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Samadhi of a Goswami, near Narendra tank.
*688	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Statue in circuit-house.
*689	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, another.
**690	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, "
691	Ditto	... Konarak ...	Black Pagoda, east view.
692	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, west "
693	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, south "
*694	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Navagraha Stone, first half.
*695	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, second half.
*696	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Statue of Ganga.
*697	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto Vishnu.
698	Bankura	... Vishnupur ...	Mallesvara temple.
699	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Madanmohan western façade.
700	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Murli Mohan.
701	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Radha Sham.
702	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Nanda Lall.
703	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Jor Mandir.
704	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto group, north temple.
705	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Radha Gobind.
706	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Radha Madhab.
707	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Kalachand.
708	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Madan Gopal, north-east view.
709	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Radha Binod temple at Kharbangla.
710	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
711	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
712	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
713	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Group of temples in the street.
714	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, another.
715	Burdwan	... Burdwan ...	Juma Masjid.
716	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Tomb of Khwaja Anwar Shahid.
717	Ditto	... Ditto ...	A small temple east of Jami Masjid.
718	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Detail of the above.
719	Ditto	... Nawabat ...	Group of 109 temples.
720	Ditto	... Buddipur ...	General view of the temple.
721	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Detail of the above.
722	Ditto	... Kalna ...	Nabo Koilash temple.
723	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Majlis Sahib-ka-asthana, interior.
724	Hooghly	... Panduah ...	Mosque, north-east corner.
725	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto interior.
*726	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Ditto, central mihrab.
*727	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Inscription in the Durgah of Sultan Sufi.
728	Ditto	... Ditto ...	South-west corner of mosque near Durgah of Sultan Sufi.
729	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Mosque near Durgah of Sultan Sufi, interior.
730	Ditto	... Tribeni ...	Interior of mosque.
731	Patna	... Patna ...	Khajai Kalan's ghat mosque.

APPENDIX D—continued.

Serial number.	District.	Locality.	SUBJECT.
<i>Bengal—concluded.</i>			
732	Patna ...	Patna ...	Tomb and gateway at Khajan Kalan.
733	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chamni ghat mosque.
734	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sher Shah's mosque.
735	Do. ...	Do. ...	A bit of old Fort wall, river side.
736	Champaran ...	Rampurwa ...	Fallen Asoka pillar.
737	Ditto ...	Kesaria ...	View of Buddhist stupa from west.
738	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto distant view.
739	Gaya ...	Gaya ...	Vishnupada temple.
740	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inscription in Vishnu temple.
741	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto in front of Gadadhara temple.
742	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto near Gadadhara temple.
743	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto in the Gayeswari temple.
*744	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gayeswari temple.
745	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inscription—Krishna Dwarika temple.
*746	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adi Gadadhara temple.
*747	Do. ...	Do. ...	Small temple near Akshoybata temple.
748	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inscription—Akshoybata temple.
749	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akshoybata temple.
750	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inscription—Propita Mohesvara temple.
751	Do. ...	Do. ...	Propita Mohesvara temple.
752	Do. ...	Do. ...	Janardan Bhagwan temple.
753	Do. ...	Do. ...	Savitri Devi temple.
754	Do. ...	Do. ...	Brahmajoni temple.
*755	Do. ...	Budh Gaya ...	Inscription in the mahant's compound.
*756	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
*757	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Buddha statue with inscription on of Vajrasana.
*758	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Inscription on a Buddha statue.
*759	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Inscription near doorway of the Jagannath temple.
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam.</i>			
760	Dacca ...	Lalbagh ...	Fort gate, inside.
761	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto outside.

PART II.
NOTES ON PLACES VISITED
IN
1910-11.

BANKURA DISTRICT.

VISHNUPUR.—In his Annual Report for 1904, page 6, Dr. Bloch distinguished the following types among the temples at Vishnupur:—

- (a) Single square tower; Mallēśvar temple.
- (b) Single tower resting on square building with curved Bengali roof.
- (c) Five towers on same style of building as in type (b).
- (d) Jor-Bangla type: two buildings shaped like a Bengali hut joined together with a small tower on top.

But although this classification may be accepted even now, the recent repairs carried out privately to the Mallēśvar temple, in the course of which a sort of cupola has been added, have so altered the appearance of the building that Dr. Bloch's first type might almost be said to have disappeared. It should be noticed, furthermore, that among the temples as a whole, type (b) very largely predominates. It appears an essential feature of this type, too, not mentioned by Dr. Bloch, that at least the front façade should show a verandah with three arches. As a general rule, similar verandahs occur on both sides also, and in some cases on the back as well, though here the arches may be only outlined. The result of this is that the corners of the building become small square rooms. But as these have each two doorways, the net result is a continuous passage-way around the central shrine. It thus appears as though really type (b) were to all intents and purposes merely type (a) with a verandah added on all four sides, the line of the roof being curved, and the whole surmounted by a tower. The new cupola added to the Mallēśvar temple makes this the more strikingly apparent. What exactly the development has been it would be difficult to say, but interesting forms, which appear to be transitional between type (a) and the finished form of type (b) with three or four archways and enclosed corner rooms, are shown in a little inscribed temple with only one such verandah, and in the Murli Mohan temple, where the corners are not enclosed at all, leaving the cella surrounded by a continuous arcade with four columns on each side. The inscribed temple in question is called the Rādhā Vinōd and is dated Malla 966 or A. D. 1660-61. A detailed description of it is given below, as it appears to have escaped Dr. Bloch's notice.

The following descriptive accounts of the other temples are also given here, as the information they embody does not seem to have been registered as yet. The temples are discussed in the order of their dates according to the inscriptions.

Mallēśvar temple.—The fact that this is the oldest known temple at Vishnupur, being dated in Malla 928 (A. D. 1622-3), appears to have given it a prominence which it is hardly entitled to architecturally, and the little interest it did originally possess has now been very largely lessened by the injudicious repairs which have been carried out to the building privately, and for which, I am glad to say, the Archæological Department is not responsible. It is a small cubical building measuring 24 feet square by some 21 feet high. It stands on a wide masonry platform, and has a plain plinth 3 feet high with a band of bold cornices or mouldings above, whose total width is 3 feet 9 inches, but the walls themselves are wholly unadorned. The façade is not in one simple plane, but is advanced by four slight projections, so that the surface is broken into nine vertical sections disposed in five different planes, if the projecting rectangular frame of the door and the projecting square niche above are counted as one plane. The sides show only two advancements or projections, giving a surface of five sections in three planes, but the central one of these sections is so disproportionately wide that the effect here is rather that of recessing at the corners, the measurements being 11' 6" for the centre and 1' 5" and 1' 4" for the two recessed sections on either side. The square niche above the entrance contains a reclining elephant, in stone, with mahout standing behind its head, to the proper right, and above this is the inscription. Beneath this niche is the similarly projecting frame-work of the main, or indeed only, entrance, which leads under a pointed arch with cusps, surmounted by a sort of small *amalaka* and *kalāśa* ornament, the total effect being

curiously Muhammadan. In my inspection of this building I was greatly assisted by Bābū Śiva Dās Bhattachārya, a Government pensioner of distinguished local position, who has for years interested himself in the Vishṇupur temples as a whole, and the Mallēśvar in particular. He tells me that originally this building showed a heavy sloping laterite roof, crowned with what I judge from the Bābū's rough sketch to have been an *amalaka* and *kalaśa* (indeed, certain fragments in the compound are said to be remnants of this ornament). This roof was very largely thrown down many years ago, but a portion remained, which he himself removed some 15 years ago, when elaborate repairs to the temple were carried out. The back wall, which is to the east, was bulging so badly that the Bābū says it had to be dismantled and rebuilt above the level of the plinth, which even now itself shows traces of the old bulge. The tops of all the other walls were also rebuilt—the old materials being used—and more recently the front and sides have been given a new coating of plaster. Originally the two sides and the back were ornamented with sculptures, two representing monkeys and one a lion, which rested on projecting slabs about the middle of the surface. These have now been removed, leaving all three walls plain and smooth. The brick cupola on top, which is not yet completed, is wholly new, and forms no part of the original design. Indeed it will be clear from the above account of the repairs, that they have seriously affected the authenticity of the monument. Not only has it been very largely rebuilt, and its outline wholly altered by the addition of the cupola, but it has, by its new coat of plaster, received a spick and span appearance which finally removes from it every vestige of its peculiar charm as the oldest temple in Vishṇupur. Practically only the ground plan, the entrance, and the mouldings continue of sufficient genuineness to be interesting. Its value as an ancient monument would appear to have been very largely lost. It should be added that the restoration was paid for and controlled entirely by the local public. It is a private building in the nominal possession of the Rājā of Vishṇupur, and has never been declared protected or taken on to the books of the Public Works Department. Thus the owners were quite at liberty to renovate the temple as they chose.

Shāmrai temple.—A theorist, attempting to arrange the Vishṇupur temples chronologically, might very well have put the Mallēśvar and the Shāmrai temples at the opposite ends of his list, as the latter is an elaborately ornate example of the finished pañcha-ratna type, *i.e.*, with the usual five towers on a square building with curved Bengali roof. But the inscription it bears shows that despite its apparently fully developed style, it is in point of age next to the totally dissimilar Mallēśvar, as it is dated in Malla 949 (A.D. 1643-4). The type is too common in Bengal to require any detailed description here. It need only be remarked that the entire surface of the monument is covered with sculptured bricks, making it one of the most beautiful and interesting of all the remains at this centre. One of the corner towers was rebuilt and certain other repairs were carried out at Dr. Bloch's suggestion, and a certain amount of further work was done on the basis of Mr. Longhurst's Conservation Note of 1907. The total cost of all these repairs to date is said to have been Rs. 718, but the temple is not yet in good condition, and the following additional repairs are needed. The entrances to the corner rooms inside the four verandahs all show cracks in the arches. These should be carefully filled with properly stained cement, after which the little rooms themselves should be cleaned out. They are full of brickbats and very untidy at present. There is a biggish crack in the left hand side of the eastern façade. This should be filled in and the top made water-tight. One corner of the little tower at the south-east angle of the temple is being gradually split off by a pipal tree which has started. This should be removed together with its roots as soon as possible, and the remaining cracks filled and made water-proof. Within the verandah at the back, *i.e.*, on the north side, the threshold to the right hand corner room should be repaired with plain brickwork, plastered over in harmony with previous repairs, and both of the thresholds to right and left within the western verandah should be similarly restored. The little arches inside this verandah, supporting the small central dome, have lost some of their bricks and are cracked. These should be treated in the same way as the little arches on the east, repaired under Mr. Longhurst's instructions, but I

would advise colouring the cement to correspond with the blackened interior of the verandah. I judge that Mr. Longhurst's recommendations about the low platform on which the temple stands were not carried out. At any rate, it is in need of attention now, and is badly overgrown. This growth, and the jungle in the compound near the temple, should certainly be cut down, and the surroundings of the temple as a whole not only cleared but cleaned.

Jōr Bangla.—As a description of this building was published by Dr. Bloch in Mr. Marshall's Annual for 1903-04, page 50, where a plan and a section of the temple are also given, I need only remark here that the further repairs suggested by Mr. Longhurst in 1907 have been carried out, but in an untidy way as far as the filling of the cracks in the interior is concerned. The cement should have been stained. If vegetation was removed from the roof at the same time, it has grown since, and should be seen to again without delay. Jungle should also be cut back from the laterite platform on which the temple stands. One of the arches on the north side is cracked and should be repaired. But let the cement be stained.

Kālachand.—Like the majority of the temples at Vishnupur, the Kālachand is not specifically mentioned in the official List of Ancient Monuments for 1895. It is of the general type (b), but it differs from the others of this class in being practically without any terrace, and in having the tower much taller than usual in proportion to the height of the main building. It has three arches on each side, those in front being cusped and the others plain, the walls themselves being plain everywhere except on the south, which, as the front of the temple, shows one band of sculptured plaques running horizontally across the façade over the arches, with four bands of three plaques each on either side of the same. But the single long horizontal band is disposed exceptionally, in that the lower edge of the central portion over the arches is curved to follow the curve of the roof, while the ends, *i.e.*, the three plaques at either side, have a horizontal edge at the base, only their tops being curved. The effect therefore is that of one band of seven plaques over the arches, with five rows of three each on either side. The angle buttresses show only two planes on each face, and the spandrels of the arches are exceptionally plain. The tower, although in unusual proportion to the main building, is itself of the common type, being square with, in this case, only three projections on each face, giving to each side seven vertical sections arranged in four planes. The tower is then roofed with a flight of cornices, but the edge of each cornice is subdivided horizontally in such a way that its upper half is slightly advanced, with the result that a long shadow is cast which breaks up the thickness of the cornice and makes it appear much lighter than it is in reality. The dimensions of the building are, terrace (such as it is) 40' 2", façade 31' 6", the temple being roughly square, as usual. As for the present condition of the temple, the four corners are badly damaged, and there are cracks in some of the arches and in some of the walls. But as my predecessors held that the building was not worth the heavy expenditure involved in permanent conservation, and I see no reason to disagree with them, I would recommend only that the rather luxuriant vegetation with which it is covered should be removed. I would add that the same recommendation was made by Mr. Longhurst in 1907, but the work appears to have been overlooked.

Lālji.—This temple is not specifically mentioned in the List of Ancient Monuments, and Dr. Bloch made no detailed recommendations for its repair. In his report, however, he states that it was built by Virasimha, son of Raghunātha Simha, and is dated in Malla 964 (A. D. 1659). It is one of Dr. Bloch's two good examples in laterite of his style (b). On inspecting it in February I found it to be in good condition, but the courtyard is untidy, and both it and the surrounding walls should be cleared of vegetation. The temple, which measures 53' 9" on the terrace and 40' 10" across the façade, is of precisely the same type as the Madan Mohan, but it is built of laterite and is not ornamented, except for painting inside the verandah in very gaudy colours, and for a little embossed work in the spandrels of the arches on the south side where the main entrance is. The spandrels on the east also show pleasing patterns in plaster, but the corresponding ones on the west have almost disappeared.

Rādha Vinōd.—The small inscribed temple mentioned above, which is not included in Dr. Bloch's list, nor referred to in any of the publications accessible to me, is the so-called *Rādha Vinōd*. It stands in the north-eastern part of the town, so closely surrounded by buildings that it is difficult to photograph it. It is small, measuring only roughly 20' square on a terrace with 28' side, but it is valuable not only for its carved bricks, but specially as a kind of transitional form. Its date, too, is early, being Malla 966, but it is clear from the other inscribed monuments that the more fully developed types (*b*) and even (*c*) were known in Vishnupur before this building was erected. Structurally, however, the *Rādha Vinōd* would certainly appear to precede the other temples of type (*b*). It is entirely of brick, and consists of a square building with curved Bengali roof, surmounted not by a real tower, but by a sort of square, squat hut, with a curved roof and a low, door-like opening in each face. But the specially interesting feature of the whole is that only one side, the front (which is on the east), has a verandah. Other temples of type (*b*) seem essentially to consist of type (*a*) surrounded on all sides with verandahs, whose ends may or may not be enclosed as rooms, with a passage through at both sides. Here this idea is not yet fully carried out. The two sides and the back of the building are simple walls, with an entrance in the centre of each of the side walls, but with nothing like the usual colonnade with verandah. Thus the side or back elevation of the temple looks rather like Dr. Bloch's type (*a*) (particularly now that the Mallésvar has its new cupola), while the front elevation has the usual form of type (*b*) save for the peculiar form of the crowning structure. The front, it is clear, was of the familiar type with three arches, presumably cusped, and with bands of sculptured plaques covering the unbroken surfaces. But unfortunately this entire side, the only one which was so elaborately decorated, has completely collapsed, leaving only one vertical band of carved plaques on the proper left, just enough to show the high order of the carving at this particular temple. This collapse, however, makes the intricate ornamentation of the inner wall of the verandah all the more visible. The entire surface is covered, the designs being mostly floral scrolls of great intricacy and beauty, executed in low relief, but on either side there is one vertical band of large sculptured plaques with bold, outstanding groups of figures. The entrance to the sanctuary from this verandah was through a central doorway surmounted by a cusped arch. The inscription was of course in position on that part of the façade which has collapsed, but the priest in charge has preserved what, in my ignorance of the Bengali character of that period, I can only describe as one-half of the epigraph, which was read by the people as giving the name of Raghunāth, the son of Virahamvīra, and the date Malla 966, or A. D. 1661. The other half is probably buried in the débris of the front façade.

Madan Gōpāl.—A disappointing, laterite building of the pañcha-ratna type, the workmanship being as coarse as one would expect with this material. The front is on the south, and both here and on the east and west sides also there are the usual verandahs with three cusped arches. The façade is divided into five vertical sections by pilasters, but the panels so formed are quite plain, the only ornament being single raised figures in the spandrels of all except the central arch, where in their stead are two large medallions representing full blown lotuses. The angle buttresses are crossed as usual by horizontal mouldings, but the interspaces are plain. The north side shows no verandah, but merely three false archways. The four corner towers on the roof are square, with a cusped, arched, doorway in each face. The larger central tower is octagonal, but only the four openings toward the cardinal points are true doors, with cusped arches and spandrels ornamented with lotuses. All five towers are roofed with a single flight of cornices each, which are themselves plain save for their antefixæ. Each one has an *amalaka* and *kalasa*, with surmounting *chakra*. The whole structure is whitewashed, which gives it a very modern appearance and emphasizes its lack of interest. The repairs recommended by Mr. Longhurst in 1907 have been partially carried out, inasmuch as the cracks he mentioned have been filled in, but the tie-rods he proposed have not been added. The roof has also been repaired, although it is said to need petty improvements even now, such as the eradication of incipient vegetation. I cannot

see, though, why any further subvention by Government should be necessary. Unless effect be given to Mr. Longhurst's proposals about the tie-rods, only very petty repairs remain to be done, and these the people might very well carry out themselves, as the temple is in private possession and in daily use.

Mūrli Mōhan.—This temple, which is dated Malla 971, or A. D. 1665-6, measures 42 feet square and is of the general type (b), being a single tower on a square building with curved Bengali roof. But it differs from the Madan Mōhan, the best example of this style, in that the ends of the verandahs are not enclosed, so that we have really an inner shrine surrounded on all four sides by an open colonnade showing four pillars on each side. The material is laterite, originally covered with plaster. The tower is roofed with a flight of ten cornices, each one recessed or stepped like the walls of the tower itself, the resulting divisions being 7 and the planes 4. The whole is crowned with a sort of *amalaka* and tall *kalaśa*, with a surmounting *chakra* over all. Although in its departure from the normal type, this temple may be said to be of special interest, it is now unfortunately far too ruined to conserve. Three corners of the colonnade have completely collapsed, and the eastern side is now visibly collapsing, while grass and fairly substantial trees are growing all over the building as a whole. But while all this makes the preservation of the monument impracticable, it discloses the construction of the temple with unusual clearness, and makes it appear that, in essentials, the portico is the only real difference between the temples of this type and the Mallēśvar as it now stands with its modern dome or cupola. Add a colonnade to that building, and curve the edge of its roof, and you would have a temple exactly resembling the Mūrli Mōhan, which makes one wonder whether the old roof of the Mallēśvar which Bābū Śiva Dās remembers was really original, after all?

Madan Mōhan.—This is the most elaborate, and also the best preserved, of the temples at Vishnupur of type (b). Its form is as described by Dr. Bloch, but he omits to mention that the four sides are each in one single plane, there being no projections (or no recessing, according to the point of view). The temple faces the south, where the façade is broken by three pointed and cusped arches supported on two massive columns (which alone show slight recessing), and two corresponding pilasters, one at each side. These arches give access to the front verandah, from which one single door in the centre leads into the interior. The entire verandah is lined with most elaborately carved bricks, some of the designs being very fine indeed. The entire front façade is also decorated with sculptured bricks, the surface as a whole being divided into nine bands of small sculptured plaques running horizontally. Above the arches, where these horizontal bands run uninterrupted for four courses, each band contains 20 plaques. Lower down the other five being broken by the arches, the sculptured plaques occur only between the arches and the corner buttresses, or turrets, where there are four in each band on either side. Thus the total number of carved plaques applied to the decoration of the single face of the building comes to 120, each one showing a figural group carved in the brick and framed individually in narrow projecting bands of delicate geometric design. The labour and expense involved must have been very considerable. The edge of the roof is adorned with a row of pointed merlons, plain, and recently whitewashed. Below this is a wide, plain cornice, running above a curving band of smaller, square panels, each enclosing a single carved brick in its deep recess, which seems to bear the design of an open lotus; only unfortunately these have all been whitewashed, and the design is no longer so clear as it ought to be. The lower edge of these recesses is advanced, and constitutes a projecting cornice of carved brick, also disfigured by whitewash. But, fortunately, whitewash has not been applied to the rest of the façade. Apart from this front façade, the walls are of plain brick, with verandahs on the two sides, but the surfaces are pleasingly broken and diversified by mouldings and occasional medallions, while all around the bottom, on all four sides, are very fine friezes of various designs. The terrace on which the temple stands is of laterite, and measures 4' 5" in height, and 52' in

length on a side, the actual façade of the temple being 40'. It has been repaired and is now in good order. But it certainly ought to be declared a protected monument.

Jōra Mandir.—No detailed description need be given here of the three temples known collectively as the Jōra Mandir. They are all of type (b), and all built of laterite. Their individual peculiarities have been duly registered, but they are of too little interest or importance to merit publication *in extenso* in this place. Suffice it to say, then, that Mr. Longhurst's recommendations about the cutting of jungle on and around these buildings have not been heeded. This is a pity, for all are badly overgrown. They should be cleared as soon as possible, particularly the most southerly of the group, where the inscription is, for this is already seriously cracked, and will be speedily destroyed if the vegetation is not removed. The date is Malla 1032, or A. D. 1727.

Rādha Gōbind.—This temple, which is dated in Malla 1035 (A. D. 1730) is almost exactly like the southern temple in the Jōra Mandir group. It is also very badly cracked and overgrown, and should be cleared of jungle. The dimensions are, terrace 53' and façade 41'.

Rādha Madhab.—This temple, which is only eight years later in date than the Rādha Gōvind, greatly resembles it, but here the side walls also show some ornamental plaques, and the interiors of the verandahs are all decorated. The dimensions are, terrace 49', façade 36' 6". It is also badly cracked, and urgently in need of jungle clearing.

Rādha Shām.—The Rādha Shām, which is the latest of the dated temples at Vishnupur, is the one containing the important double date, giving the equivalence between the otherwise unknown Malla era and Śaka, by the equation Malla 1064-Śaka 1680 (A.D. 1758-9). It is of precisely the same general type as the Madan Mōhan, but is of laterite, the south façade being here covered with figural plaques carved in laterite and covered with plaster. Here again there are 20 such plaques in each unbroken line, but there are only two such complete bands above the arches, with seven pairs on either side. The corner turrets or buttresses are remarkable for the fact that the recessing does not, as usual, run back from an advanced central portion, but rather the other way, the central plane being here behind the others. The back wall also shows two columns, but the openings are walled up. The corners are built into rooms. The temple as a whole is in fair condition, although the stucco facing has worn away here and there, and the whole has a neglected appearance in consequence. Mr. Longhurst's recommendations about jungle cutting were apparently not carried out (indeed, it seems as if that portion of his conservation note had been completely overlooked at Vishnupur), and the temple is now badly overgrown at all four corners. Certain cracks in the arches on the east side should also be looked to, and vegetation should be cut in the compound generally, and on the entrance gate to the compound.

Shām Chand.—Within the town is a small laterite temple which appears to have escaped notice hitherto. It is quite unpretentious, but of interest for its dissimilarity to all the others at Vishnupur, being of pure Orissa type. It has a square *śikhara* (I should judge it about 30' high), with three main projections on each side, but as the central projection is itself advanced some 4 or 5 inches from its edge, the total result is 9 vertical sections to each side, arranged in four planes, with a square projecting niche in the centre. Above this niche runs a decorated cornice, and at a corresponding distance above this is a series of three cornices, each a little further advanced than the one below it. Above all these is a flat projection still further advanced, dividing the cella from the dome or *śikhara*, which is crowned with the usual *amalaka* and *kalasa*. High up on the dome are projecting brackets with sculptured figures, uncanopied, and below these brackets are the only miniatures of the tower which occur in its decoration. To the east of the *śikhara* and connected with it, is the usual Jagamohan, each face of which shows the same projections as the main tower, the roof consisting of a single flight of cornices. On the south side there is an inscription in Bengali characters, which I was unfortunately unable to copy, owing to my draftsman being at the time engaged at Bhūvanēśvar. The date is somewhat damaged, especially as regards the first of the

figures, but it appeared to read 946. The whole temple is overgrown, but is not otherwise in bad condition. It should be cleared of jungle, and such cracks as occur, or are left after the removal of the vegetation, should be filled. I judged the temple to be ownerless, but could obtain no exact information on the subject.

Gateway to the Fort.—The repairs suggested by Mr. Longhurst in 1907 appear to have been carried out. That is to say, the cracks in the arches and in the dome have been filled, and one keystone has been looked to. The break was, however, merely mended with cement, instead of having the keystone properly replaced, so that the repair can hardly be called satisfactory. And except in the case of the dome, the cement used has not been coloured, so that when to this initial mistake is added the usual clumsy smearing, the whole can only be described as untidy in the extreme. I had no means of ascending to the top, and could not see whether it has been made watertight or not. Presumably it has been. But the gateway as a whole is in urgent need of being cleared of jungle. The wooden beams running across inside the arches are so badly eaten away as to be in a precarious condition. They were originally parts of the framework of the doors or gates, but as there are no gates now, they are no longer needed, and should be removed at once, as they appear in danger of falling at any moment.

Shārēśvar temple.—The temple of Shārēśvar is not exactly at Vishnupur, but rather at the little village of *Dihar*, some three miles to the north. Two ruined temples stand here, of a distinctly older, more massive, and more primitive type than those at Vishnupur itself. The one to the north is called Shārēśvar. It is about 15' square, and is built of laterite. This was originally plastered over, but most of the plaster is now lost, leaving the bare laterite exposed. The entrance to the shrine was through a lofty door with a very interesting archway of old Hindu corbelling, but a rough and useless buttress was built up against this some years ago, and the construction is now visible only from the inside. It is there found to be the same as in the neighbouring temple, which makes it appear highly probable that the traditional date assigned to the building is correct; for the chronicles of the Rājās of Vishnupur, now in the possession of Bābū Śiva Dās, declare that this temple was built by Prithvī Malla in 641-A. D. 1346. The people declare, furthermore, that there is actually an inscription to this effect on the temple itself, but stupidly built over and concealed by the buttress afore-mentioned. At any rate, there can be no doubt that this temple and the one adjoining it are far and away the oldest still remaining in the vicinity, and they thus become invested with considerable interest. The temple stands on a laterite platform built up from the banks of the old Darkēśvar river. It consists of a single *śikhara*, square in plan, with 3 main projections on each face. As, however, the second projection is stepped, and the central one is adorned with a projecting square niche (with one miniature of the monument above it), the surface is actually distributed in eleven sections. Below the niche run a series of wide mouldings, while from the level of the niche's roof another double moulding is carried round the tower. Above the decorative miniature *śikhara* again, where the true wall approaches its top, the surface is twice advanced, with a surmounting band of plaster ornament and a series of human figures serving as Atlantes for the support of the cornices in the roof. These rise, so far as they are now preserved, in a perpendicular flight of five only. But the lowest seems to have projected farther than the others, and the topmost cornices are lost, so that it is impossible to say how the building was originally roofed in all details, though doubtless the cornices mounted to a crowning *amālaka* and *kalāśa*, as usual. As for the present condition of the building, the platform on which it rests is very badly broken away, and is gradually slipping into the river. This process has already gone so far that the western buttress, said to have been built only 15 years ago, is now most seriously cracked. The foundations on the river bank are badly damaged, and as this buttress appears to me quite useless, and merely a very heavy extra burden for the platform to support, I would urge its demolition and the use of its materials in repairing the foundations, if, on inspection by a competent engineer, the west wall of the temple is found actually to be as strong as it appears.

Fortunately the river is a mere back-water without current, or the temple would not have stood so long as it has, but the north wall is partially broken away as it is. The base, too, below the northern niche, has gone, and the niche itself is loosening. But in my opinion the damage done to date is not perhaps quite so serious as it sounds. The walls are very thick, and seem to be generally firm and sound. If the foundations and the platform on the river side were repaired and rendered really able to support the weight, I should think the life of the temple would be indefinitely extended, which is all that Government can hope to do in such a case as this. No theoretical restoration of the roof is desired. It should be made watertight by cement, concealed as far as possible, and, of course, all vegetation should be removed. Where cracks occur, they should be filled with cement coloured to the laterite. The few blocks which have loosened here and there in the walls, or fallen out altogether should be reset. But there are not very many of these. The total expenditure required would not be unduly heavy, and as I am told that the temple is popular, and has an annual *mela* attended by some 20,000, there seems every likelihood of the people themselves contributing one half of the cost of the repairs here outlined. I would therefore advise that a careful estimate be called for, and that administrative approval be made conditional upon the amount shown and the ability of the people to defray at least part of the cost. But before any public money is expended, it might be as well to declare the monument protected under the Act (Act VII of 1904), and to call upon the legal owners to enter into the usual agreement, to save the building from any more such misguided "repairs" as the present buttress on the west. Not that the repairs should be indefinitely postponed for this purpose. The condition of the platform demands that if the building is to be saved at all, it must be looked to without undue delay. The estimate should also include a small sum for stopping cracks and clearing jungle at the adjoining temple, but otherwise that building seems in no present need of repairs.

BURDWAN DISTRICT.

BURDWAN—*Bahram Sakka's Tomb*.—In his Annual Report for 1904, p. 3, Dr. Bloch described this monument in such detail that I need only refer here to the recent repairs which have been carried out, not only to the tomb of Bahram Sakka, but also to the graves of Sher Afghān Khān and Kutbuddīn Khān, which adjoin it. All these monuments are now in good condition. New cement has been laid down in the entrance to the first tomb, and in the vestibule, the raised platform on which it stands has been repaired, and also the pavement in the courtyard between Bahram Sakka's tomb and the graves mentioned above. The high revetment wall rising from the tank has been largely rebuilt (of very modern brickwork, with very modern pointing), and the platform within this revetment has been put in good order, as have the vaults and arches mentioned in the Commissioner's report for 1910 as needing attention. Up to the date of my visit, the 16th December, nothing had been done towards the erection of the proposed covering over the graves of Sher Afghān and Kutbuddīn, but the graves themselves are in excellent condition, and I personally question if the projected covering is required. The neighbouring mosque also seems to be in good repair, but it is said to leak a little. If this is found to be a fact, the leaks should of course be mended. The most important works required here, though, are the rebuilding of that part of the enclosure wall to the north-west, near the revetment wall, which has fallen down, and the paving of the courtyard to the north and to the east of Bahram Sakka's tomb. This enclosure wall and these portions of the courtyard are in a most untidy condition, and certainly deserve attention. Repairs might also be made to certain of the tombs or graves to the east of Bahram Sakka's, within the enclosure wall. The iron fence before the graves of Sher Afghān Khān and Kutbuddīn is not only discoloured, but seriously loosened owing to the ravages committed by white-ants in the wooden framework of the fencing. This wood-work ought certainly to be removed, and a new iron fencing erected, which should be independent of so perishable a material.

Jama Masjid.—I visited this mosque in December 16th, 1910, and again December 17th. It is a very plain, squat building, of little or no architectural interest. The frequent reports that have been sent in about the deplorable condition of the place seem exaggerations to me, though after all the total cost of the repairs needed was confessedly only Rs. 147! In 1903 it was reported that six of the little turrets were injured and the three brass finials, and in 1904 Dr. Bloch reported that one turret was damaged. This office has no note of any repairs having been made, but so far as I could see all the turrets and the three brass finials were in good condition and call for no repairs at all. The ceiling of the passage-way at the entrance is in a more or less precarious condition, and some of the tiles seem very likely to fall if they are not reset, but this is a very petty matter. There are cracks in several of the arches, both in front of the building and in the inside, and slight cracks are visible in the domes. I should not judge any of them to be of importance. The front wall of the mosque, underneath the verandah, is very worn and shabby in a wide belt extending the length of the building, but the caretaker said new colour-wash would be given it in the usual course at Muharram time. The floor of the mosque itself, which is covered with cement plaster, has swollen in places and gives forth a hollow sound. Doubtless all these little things ought to be put right, but even collectively they do not amount to much. I cannot see, though, that the building is of any archæological value, and I should leave its preservation to those who use it, or let it decay if they refuse to preserve it.

BUDDIPUR.—The only important monument at Buddipur is a brick temple to Krishna built, according to Dr. Bloch's reading of the inscription, in 1678 A.D., by one Śubhānanda Pāl, of whom little or nothing is remembered to-day in the modern village. The temple is now in a ruinous state, and contains no image of any kind, neither is any custodian or owner known. It consists of two square towers, closely adjoined, the larger lying to the west with its entrance on the south, and the smaller to the east with one doorway only in the eastern face. These are the only entrances from the outside, but a third doorway, in the interior, gives access from one tower to the other. This is at present closed with a rude screen covered with mud. The most noteworthy feature of the monument is that the outer walls, above a certain point, are brought gradually together by a slight corbelling inwards of each successive course, so that the temples rise as towers in pyramidal form to a height at present, in the case of the taller, of some 50 or 60 feet, which is sufficient to give dignity to the whole, as the other dimensions are inconsiderable. The western tower measures only 22' 6" by 19' outside, while the one to the east is 14' 3" square. The outer walls are faced with carved brickwork of some beauty, but of no particular or unusual interest, and the south side bears the inscription, in raised letters, referred to above. It is somewhat damaged. The temple, as it stands to-day, is an interesting and attractive ruin. The corbelled pyramidal formation of the outside is retained unconcealed in the interior as well, by the simple device of omitting the ceiling, so that on entering one looks up into a towering cone of darkness which is not without impressiveness. In this respect it reminds one somewhat of the well known temple of Mendot in Java, though the peculiar charm of that temple, namely, its perfect system of lighting from one side only, has been missed by the Buddipur builders through their unfortunate introduction of the southern door. This peculiar construction is sufficiently uncommon in Bengal to invest the monument with somewhat larger archæological interest than its recent date might imply, and in my opinion it is well worth an attempt at preserving. Its position in the midst of the modern village, with a thatched hut almost touching it at the northwest corner, is unfortunate. But the close proximity of two other temples of markedly different periods (one a building of the usual pañcha-ratna type, and the other an extraordinary, ultra-modern nondescript), in a way compensates, for it brings together three religious edifices of singularly diverse styles, and illustrates the change that has taken place in temple construction in the last two centuries.

The present condition of the temple, I regret to say, is anything but satisfactory. Both towers have suffered badly the one to the east being in a

ruinous condition, with practically none of its facing left on the southern side both are at the top now open to the sky, although the break in the taller tower is not large. In neither case, however, has the top literally "fallen down" as has been stated. Grass and shrubs grow freely wherever the old facing has gone, and as the latter endanger the structure, they deserve early attention. But more important still is the damage that has been done to the bases of the walls. These have all been eaten away badly, leaving fairly considerable cavities in many places, so that even when the facing is preserved it hangs in mid air in imminent danger of peeling off, and the more so as the western tower is already badly cracked. This is particularly unfortunate, for so serious a weakening of the foundations of course greatly endangers the entire superstructure. As it actually stands at present the temple is in danger of collapse at any moment, and I should suppose constituted a distinct menace to the insubstantial houses clustering around it.

Dr. Bloch was of opinion that repairing this monument would be prohibitively costly, and he therefore limited himself to recommending the periodical cutting of jungle. In the main he was unquestionably right. To repair the temple in the sense of restoring its facing or building up its damaged towers is certainly out of the question. But this is no reason why such steps as are feasible should not be taken to preserve what now remains. It would not seem to me any very costly matter to fill in the cavities along the base of the walls, and it is certain that if this were done it would mean a new lease of life to the monument. More than this I would not recommend, but as I consider the temple well worth preserving if no unreasonable expense be involved, I beg to suggest that this much conservation be considered, and that before the building is abandoned to decay, steps be taken to ascertain what exactly the cost of such repairs would be. If this suggestion is approved by Government, and an engineer sent to draw up an estimate, it should be made clear to him that no restoration is contemplated. All that is required is to build out the damaged bases flush with the old facing, if possible using the old bricks, otherwise new ones, but in no case attempting any imitation of the original ornamentation. Let the new work be entirely plain, a frank repair. If these instructions are borne in mind and no ambitious scheme of restoration projected, I do not anticipate that the expense involved will be in any way unjustifiably large.

KĀLNA.—*Mosque of Majlis Sāhib*.—I visited this site on the 21st December 1910, and found it in an entirely ruinous condition. Only $4\frac{1}{2}$ of the original ten domes are now left and these are very seriously cracked. The interior is nearly filled with débris, and the whole is completely overgrown with jungle, to such an extent as to render the building almost invisible.

In these circumstances I do not consider that any repairs are feasible. The time for conservation in this case has long passed, and the monument should be marked as third class and left to itself. I thus entirely endorse all that Dr. Bloch stated in regard to it in his Annual Report for 1904 (page 4 of Part II), and do not even recommend the cutting of vegetation, as the trees which are destroying the walls are too large to be removed, and the mere exposing of the ruin would seem to serve no useful purpose.

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.

KESĀRIA.—On the 16th January, the following conservation note on the stūpa near Kesāria was issued by me.

On the 11th December last I visited the ancient Buddhist stūpa near Kesāria in the Champāran district, to which the Commissioner of the Tirhūt Division had called my attention. I found that it had suffered considerably since General Cunningham visited it in 1861, as all the facing he mentions has now completely disappeared. Moreover a certain *Sādhu* (now no longer on the site) has excavated a tunnel or cave for himself in the body of the stūpa, on top of the brick mound, as reported by the Commissioner, and as bricks are said to drop from time to time in the cavity thus formed, it is obvious that

it seriously endangers the monument. I would strongly advise, therefore, that an estimate be prepared for the filling in of this hole. Old bricks should be used if possible, but despite the ruined condition of the stūpa, not very many bricks appear to be now lying around, and I doubt if enough can be found to fill the whole cavity. If this prove to be the case, I see no objection to the use of ordinary bricks and mortar in the interior of the structure, as they will be quite invisible. But the Engineer in charge of the work should have his attention drawn to the fact that originally no mortar was used in the construction of the building, and that accordingly none must be used now in any place where it will meet the eye. The outer surface of the repair should certainly be built up of old bricks exclusively, for which purpose there are ample lying at the mouth of the cave. And unless the repair is to be a conspicuous blotch on the monument, and an eyesore, considerable care will have to be taken to leave the surface of the filling as irregular as the general surface of the monument. It is *not* desired to build up the cavity with a new smooth exterior. For not only has the facing everywhere been lost, but many bricks have dropped out here and there, or have been pulled out, all over the stūpa, so that now its surface is uniformly irregular. This irregularity should be carefully imitated, or the monument will be regrettably disfigured. And if any mortar has to be used for the outer courses of brick, *i.e.*, the face of the repair, it should be concealed as far as possible, and in any case be so admixed with *surchhi* as to have the same general colour and tone as the old brickwork itself. Pointing is to be avoided at all costs. The estimate should also include a small sum for the destruction of shrubs on the stūpa proper, but the grass growing there apparently does little or no harm and may be left. It is, I fear, useless to clear the lower brick mound of the very many shrubs and trees covering its sides. They appear to be of very old growth in certain cases.

I would further suggest that this site be declared a protected monument under Act VII of 1904. It is said to be at present in possession of one Mīr Badloo of Gōhānchi, with whom an agreement should presumably be made thereafter. The lofty mound on which the stūpa stands, as well as the stūpa itself, constitute a perfect mine of bricks, and steps should certainly be taken to prevent the destruction by quarrying of this palpably ancient monument, the lower portion of which may well go back to Mauryan, or even pre-Mauryan, times. And I would advise including in the notifications, the land bordering the monument to a distance of 50 feet from it on all sides, as being territory within which all excavation, barring the ordinary operations of agriculture, is prohibited, as presumably a considerable part of the lower mound is underground.

NONĀCHAR.—In the first place, Nōnāchar is not “ five miles from Motihari,” as the District Gazetteer and the 1895 list of ancient monuments both say. The fifth milestone is just across the Sikrāna river (to which one can go by carriage). After crossing this (by ferry-boat) there are still at least two miles to cover, on foot, and two streams to cross, one by a boat and the other by a boat-bridge. The whole journey, therefore, can safely be put down at seven miles. The mound is very extensive, and may be oblong as the Gazetteer says, but its configuration is not readily distinguishable. The tank in the centre is certainly oblong, but it is hardly “ now silting up,” as it is so filled in as to resemble a shallow stagnant sheet of dirty water rather than a tank at all. I should suppose it would be completely dry much of the year. I could find no trace of the two cross roads meeting at the tank and of the consequent four divisions of the mound, and certainly no reason for the further description of each of these as presumably walled on all four sides. There is at present a road-like depression which runs through the mound skirt-ing the northern end of the tank, and isolating the northern end of the mound. This furthermore appears to be the highest portion of the site, and shows plentiful signs of walling at several points, the bricks being of very fair size, but exactly how large I cannot say, as I could not find a whole one anywhere, even in those stretches which now appear above the surface. But it is obvious that the site is of considerable antiquity, though it does not appear to me obvious that it was necessarily a fort, as is stated in the books. The whole place is very thickly overgrown with trees and jungle, and apart from the scattered bricks and the rare patches of ancient walling, there are no

surface indications to assist one in forming a judgment in regard to either the age or nature of the site. There are some strictly modern ruins on the top of the northern section, with two or three round brick columns and a couple of brick pilasters still standing, but there are substantial trees growing out of even these ruins. A little to the east, moreover, is a large round well, neatly lined with brick masonry. This appears to be as modern as the ruins just mentioned, and was sunk through the depth of the mound itself. On the whole, therefore, I consider Nonāchar a distinctly disappointing site. The description given in the List of Ancient Monuments, 1895, is much more accurate than the account in the District Gazetteer of 1907. But why it should be put down as "ii a" I fail to see. It should certainly be marked iii and left strictly alone, as far as any Government expenditure is concerned; unless Government wishes to explore it by excavation, which I should not suppose advisable while so many more promising sites remain.

RĀMPURWA.—It is disappointing to have to record that the attempt made last spring to move the larger of the two columns proved unsuccessful. The Subdivisional Officer, who accompanied me on my visit, informed me that the cradle indented for was found on arrival to be too short, so it was decided to try and haul the column out of the pit, rather than to lift it, as had been at first proposed. The column was accordingly excavated thoroughly; the enlarged pit was pumped dry, a gently inclined plane was prepared where the column lay, and posts were sunk on either side of this to support cross timbers. Ropes were carefully attached to the column, and the attempt was made to pull it out of the pit, with jack-screws working beneath it and a crab winch pulling from the top of the slope. But all to no avail. The oncoming of the rains prevented any further work that season, and when I inspected the site early in December, the pit had silted up again, the column was very largely buried, and the situation remained much as before. How discouraging this must be to the Engineer in charge, calls for no comment. I was unfortunately unable to meet him personally, as he was away on tour at the time of my visit, but I was told it is now proposed to extend the cradle with a view to a further attempt to lift the column up as at first planned. It is to be hoped that this will prove more successful than last year's effort, though the task is certainly an exceedingly difficult one.

DACCA DISTRICT.

DACCA.—*Fort at Laltagh.*—On the 28th March, Mr. Blakiston visited Dacca and subsequently issued the following conservation note:

This old fort is in a very ruinous condition and there is now not a very great deal remaining. It was built chiefly by Shaista Khān, but he never finished it. From the portions still standing, we can see that in plan the fort is rectangular, roughly 200 yards east to west by 150 north to south, and is built of brickwork and plastered over. In the construction the builders used timbers, laid horizontally in pairs, built into and running the whole length of the walls, which originally served as a kind of reinforcing. In many places now where the walls have crumbled, the timbers have entirely disappeared, but in several places one can see the end of a timber sticking out. This appears to me an interesting piece of construction. The south side faces the river, which probably at the date of building the fort, used to run close under it, but is now some 200 or 300 yards away. There are apparently three principal gateways, two on the northern side and one at the eastern end of the south side. At the south-west angle is a bastion and there is also one just west of the south gate and one in the middle of the south wall. Midway between the centre bastion and the south-west bastion is a staircase leading from the top of the wall down into a vaulted chamber and thence to the river.

Of the walls, only the south and about half of the west nearest the south-west bastion are still standing. The southern, which was already very thick, seems to have been strengthened along a portion of its length by the addition of an inner wall built against it. There is a great mound of earth rising to the height of the top or parapet on the inside of the south wall some 80 yards long. Possibly there are buildings under this mound, which have been covered over, or it may have been put there to enable the besieged to get their guns.

on to the walls. At present the police barracks and hospital are standing on this mound.

The south gate at the south-east end of the fort still stands and is in fair preservation, though its superstructure and the adjoining building just to the west are very much dilapidated. The south wall as a whole is in very fair repair, as are also the bastion and staircase mentioned above. Near the south west bastion and outside the west wall are three piers, which seem to have been a portion of a gateway. Where this gateway led to, is open to much conjecture, but it has been suggested that it did for an entrance, and gave a certain amount of protection to, the village which was probably built under the western wall. Portions of the two north gates are standing, but all the wall on that side and also on the eastern side has disappeared, at any rate from view above ground. The easternmost of these gateways, which is exactly opposite the south gate, is in moderate preservation, though its superstructure has nearly all gone, but there does not remain much of that to the west.

Underground passage.—While digging a drain lately near the west wall, an underground vaulted passage has been found. It is built entirely of brickwork, including the floor, and has a pointed vault. From the point of the vault to the floor it measures about 7 feet high. At about every 20 yards a circular manhole has been built, which in later years has been covered over with stones probably taken from some Hindu temple in the neighbourhood. At each manhole the passage widens enough to allow four men to stand together in the above thus formed. A local story is, that this passage leads from the river to a mosque at Comitāla, about seven miles away to the north, but sufficient excavation has not yet been carried out to prove this tradition. Personally I do not see why it should be more than a sort of entrance to or exit from the fort for strategic purposes.

Buildings inside Fort — Within the fort stand three buildings, Bībī Pērī's mausoleum, Nawāb Sāhib's mosque and a building, entirely "restored," now used as a police-station.

Bībī Pērī's Tomb.—Bībī Pērī's tomb is in very good preservation, and only some remarks in charcoal and pencil need obliterating. The Public Works Department have been in the habit of painting the copper dome green every alternate year. I advised that this should be discontinued in the future, as I really see no necessity for the paint, which merely disfigures the dome.

Nawāb Sāhib's Mosque.—The worshippers or some one at this mosque wish to have the interior whitewashed. I think this is unnecessary (at present at any rate) as all the dirt has lately been cleaned off and the interior is fairly clean now; besides there remain a few bits of frescoes, which might get lost if the walls and domes were whitened. I think, therefore, with the exception of washing out certain pencil and charcoal writings, the interior need not be whitewashed.

Note on certain conservation work needed in the future.

North East Gate.—The bases of the piers carrying the vault of the gateway are crumbling seriously. These bases should be built up solidly in brickwork or the whole vault may collapse.

South East Gate.—The stones of the arch on south side need attention. All earth and jungle should be cleared away from the top of the vault. The vault should then have a coating of cement spread over the top of it to prevent the water coming through and rotting the mortar joints and plaster of the vaulting.

Centre Bastion.—Repair certain brickwork, which is in a very bad state and put the arch near the bastion into a solid condition.

Staircase-chamber.—This chamber west of the central bastion should be cleaned, care being taken not to destroy certain geometrical plaster work.

Lintels, etc.—Where wood lintels and reinforcing beams have rotted away, and the brickwork, which was dependent on them, is in danger of falling, small brick piers should be built to support it; care should be taken, however, not to build those piers except where absolutely necessary.

Certain holes where bricks have fallen out and jungle is apt to grow should be filled.—NOTE.—Do not fill the holes through which the horizontal beams used to run. These should be left to show the interesting workmanship.

Conservation work done to date.—The conservation work, which has been carried out up to the present, has been, on the whole, well done. But in some places, where new brickwork has had to be inserted, the Public Works Department are inclined to make it look too new, and have pointed the joints right out to the face, and in some instances have smeared the mortar over the brickwork so that the bricks can hardly be seen. I pointed this out to the Executive Engineer and he will have it rectified.

In conclusion, I must say again that this interesting and historic old fort is in a very dilapidated condition, and I think more provision might be made in this year's budget for very necessary repairs to prevent further decay and perhaps collapse of portions.

HOOGHLY DISTRICT.

BAKSHA.—As Government had called for a special report on the temples of Raghunāth and Ísanēśvar, I visited Baksha on the 7th January. The former temple I found to be a good example of the so-called "car-style" of modern Bengali temple, but of course of no great antiquity and of no special interest or importance. It has been fairly recently repaired, and is at present in very good condition. The twelve temples called by the name of Ísanēśvar are equally uninteresting, being of the very common and unpretentious type of the 109 temples at Burdwān and the similar group at Kālāna. The temples themselves are in fairly good condition, but the brick platform on which they stand shows a number of cavities along its front face, and is also damaged in some places in the rear of the temples. It certainly requires repairs, and fresh plaster is needed here and there on the shrines themselves, but the buildings are not of sufficient antiquarian interest to justify public expenditure on them, as an archæological work.

KHĀNAKUL.—In July Mr. Longhurst inspected the temple of Ghantēśvar at Khānakul and found it to be of no interest from the archæological point of view. The foundations of the temple on one side had been in danger of being washed away by the river and about Rs. 600 were subscribed locally to erect a small brick and cement embankment wall on this side. The work, Mr. Longhurst says, was well carried out and the temple is no longer in any danger.

PANDUA.—*Mosque of Shāh Sāfi-ud-dīn.*—Government having called for a special report on the mosque of Shāh Sāfi-ud-dīn, I visited Pandua on the 22nd December 1910 for the purpose of inspecting this monument particularly and found the building in a very serious condition. The one large dome with which it is covered is badly decayed at several points on the outside and it is furthermore quite seriously cracked. The ornamental brick facing on three sides is very largely lost, but the back of the mosque is better preserved, as well as the square corner buttresses or turrets. The interior is at present in very good condition, and is kept scrupulously clean by those in charge. It appears only a question of time, however, before the dome will collapse, and when this happens the whole thing will be a ruin. That to prevent this is highly desirable seems to me beyond question. There is nothing unique about this building architecturally, although it is somewhat exceptional in certain details. But notwithstanding this fact, principles familiar elsewhere have been followed here with such signal success that the mosque seems to me emphatically worth preserving, if preservation is possible. I refer especially to the very great skill with which the transition has been made from the square of the chamber to the circle of the roof, by gradually advancing the walls at the four corners so that they meet in a semi-domelike form and are bound by pointed arches cutting off the corners and transforming the square into an octagon, with the resulting interspaces filled with curvilinear pendentives so corbelled as to convert this octagon into the final circle or collar from which the dome springs. Moreover, the ornamental

brickwork, around the doors and the prayer niches, and also the brick panelling on the walls, give the whole a singularly elegant appearance, and make the interior quite exceptionally pleasing. I would suggest therefore that before this building is abandoned to decay some competent engineer be instructed by Government to consider what steps, if any, can be taken to prevent the dome from collapsing, buttressing the walls externally if necessary. Positively no restoration of ornamental work is desired, but only such work as will tend to hold the structure together. When this report is received and the probable cost ascertained, Government can then decide whether it desires to incur this expenditure. As Archaeological Adviser, I would strongly urge that the monument be not abandoned until competent engineering authority has declared it to be incapable of repair. The surroundings, I am glad to say, are free of vegetation, and no jungle cutting is required for the present. But provision should be made to keep the monument permanently in its present satisfactory condition in this respect.

PATNA DISTRICT.

MANER.—In May Mr. Longhurst issued the following conservation note on the remains at Manēr :—

Shāh Daulat's Mausoleum.—Manēr is six miles to the north of Bhita station on the East Indian Railway and about 18 miles by road from Bankipore, the head-quarters of the Patna district. It contains two well known Muhammadan tombs, that of Shāh Daulat or Makhdūm Daulat, and the other that of Shaikh Yahia Manēri or Makhdūm Yahiā. Shāh Daulat died at Manēr in 1608 A.D., and the erection of his mausoleum was completed in 1616 A.D. by Ibrāhīm Khān, Governor of Bihār. The building stands on a lofty platform which originally had a high minar or tower at each corner of the high retaining walls of the compound. The mausoleum enshrining the tomb occupies the centre of the compound. It is a well-built sandstone structure, of good proportion, and profusely decorated with carving of considerable beauty and finish. It stands on a raised platform with an ornamental verandah running all round; the ceiling of this verandah is particularly beautiful owing to its profuse ornamentation. The interior is lit by means of well carved perforated stone windows which produce a delightfully cool and peaceful atmosphere within. Fortunately this building is in a very good state of preservation, as it has been well cared for by the Public Works Department. Some of the verandah ceiling stones have been restored in the past, but it is very doubtful whether the restored carving is a true copy of the original. However, it would serve no useful purpose to replace these now by fresh copies of the old work. Such a course would not only be very costly, but dangerous in unsettling the adjacent stonework. It may be as well, however, to repair the terrace roof above this ceiling in certain places, as apparently rain-water percolates through, judging from the black stains visible here and there on the carved surfaces beneath. A few timely repairs now will save heavy expenditure in the future.

I noticed that one of the small perforated stone windows on the east side is broken ; this should be repaired.

The exterior of the dome should be inspected with a view to pointing up any cracks where water may percolate through into the interior.

This mausoleum is far and away the most important ancient monument at Manēr, and it is well worth keeping up at Government expense. I am not aware whether it has been proclaimed a protected monument under the Act of 1904, or whether it is the property of Government or of some private individual. If the latter, a proper agreement should be entered into with the owner without delay, and it should certainly be proclaimed a protected monument to avoid trouble in the future. This remark applies also to the ruined mosque and to all the buildings which form part of the compound of this mausoleum.

My chief object in visiting Manēr was to meet Mr. Lines of the Public Works Department and to settle with him on the spot what steps should be taken to preserve the roof of the mosque in the compound of Shāh Daulat's mausoleum. This mosque is situated on the west side of the compound having a row of cloisters on either side of it. It was built by Ibrāhīm Khān in

1619 A.D. It is a pleasing looking building externally, but of no great architectural value.

Owing to the size and weight of the roof being out of all proportion to the strength of the walls below which carry it; the crushing weight above has pushed the main walls below out of position, with the result that the roof was in immediate danger of falling in. Further separation of the main walls has been prevented by bracing the walls together by means of powerful iron tie-rods and wall-plates and by building large buttresses at the back of the west wall of the mosque. These repairs are no doubt painfully unsightly, but they are nevertheless a constructional necessity.

The roof is vaulted and composed of concrete and rubble masonry, having a stone lining inside, the stones being carefully cut and morticed together with iron dowels or bolts. The interior takes the form of a flat arch, leaving nothing at the apex of the vault for keying the stones together. Many of the stones forming this veneer or lining are either hanging in very dangerous positions or have already fallen, particularly those that form the apex of the arch. This portion is at present shored up with posts and planking, otherwise it would have fallen in long ago.

The only practical way of putting the roof into a thorough state of repair would be to dismantle and rebuild it, but the mosque is not of sufficient archaeological interest to justify this expense. The six unsightly but very necessary iron tie-rods have completely spoilt any architectural beauty the interior may have possessed. Therefore it would be unwise to go to any great expenditure in carrying out further repairs to the interior. It would be possible no doubt to refix the fallen face stones, but they would certainly not remain long when fixed without being supported from below either by steel ribs or posts and planking, and such supports would have to be at very close intervals to be of any practical use.

In my opinion I think the idea of steel ribs of flat or angle section following the line of the roof and fixed transversely to the apex of the vault at short intervals, would prove a somewhat costly and unnecessary item, as the same effect could be produced by posts and planking and it is by this latter method that I propose the repairs should be carried out. The present struts are merely temporary ones. These should be replaced by well cut square posts of equal dimensions, having heel plates or concrete foundations and supporting neat planking above. The interior, in spite of its dilapidated appearance, appears to be perfectly water-tight owing to the very thick layer of concrete above the stone lining; so the wooden posts and planking, if properly fixed, will last for very many years to come and should not prove any more unsightly than the proposed steel ribs.

Fortunately, whatever repairs are carried out to the interior will not affect the appearance of the exterior. And it is the exterior alone that can lay claim to any architectural beauty or archaeological interest.

The repairs to the roofs of the cloisters and to the handsome gateway which affords access to the north have been completed, and if not particularly artistic, they answer their purpose quite well.

The gateway is a particularly fine one and bears an older inscription than the others, the date of which corresponds to 1603-04 A.D.

Only petty repairs now become necessary and these I discussed with Mr. Lines on the spot, who is having an estimate framed accordingly.

Tomb of Makhdūm Yahia.—This dilapidated old *dargah* is situated on the east bank of the large tank which faces the south side of Shāh Daulat's mausoleum. The tomb lies in an enclosure partly filled with graves and ancient trees. A ruined three-domed mosque with quaint little cloisters occupies the north-west corner of the compound. It has an inscription which tells us that it was built by Ibrāhīm Khān in 1605-06 A.D.

There is nothing remarkable about these ruins, and they are of no architectural value. Beyond keeping the ruins and enclosure free from rank jungle growth, no subvention by Government is necessary or wise.

The site where this tomb stands was formerly occupied by an ancient Hindu temple which was destroyed by the Muhammadans who, however, left one large and somewhat stupid piece of sculpture representing a grotesque

looking lion overpowering a diminutive elephant. This idol is known locally as the "Sidaul" and may belong to the 13th or 14th century.

The Tank.—This was originally a very handsome sheet of water surrounded by masonry retaining walls, ghāts and pillared pavilions on each of its four sides, the water-supply being obtained from the old bed of the Sōn by means of a masonry tunnel about 400 feet in length.

It is now in a most dilapidated condition and the greater part of its bed has become silted up. Some attempt to remove the silt and repair some of the ruined pavilions has been made, but in my opinion the work should never have been sanctioned, as the tank is too decayed to justify any attempt at restoring it. However, the work cannot remain as it is and some attempt to finish off the work of removing silt and petty repairs to the retaining walls, steps and pavilions, should be made. These repairs I discussed with Mr. Lines, and we settled there and then what further repairs are required, and an estimate will be framed accordingly.

When these repairs are completed, no further subvention by Government will be necessary. As before stated, the only ancient monument at Manēr that is worth keeping up at Government expense is the mausoleum of Shāh Daulat and the buildings in its compound.

PURI DISTRICT.

BHŪVANEŚVAR.—In his comprehensive note of the Archæological Remains in Bengal, dated the 28th February 1905, Mr. Marshall pointed out that what was required at Bhūvanēśvar was a definite policy of conservation. The exact status in law of the several temples, their ownership, that is to say, ought to be determined. Those out of use and ownerless, should, as the property of the State, be declared protected under the Act, and, if individually of value, be entered regularly on the books of the Public Works Department and consistently maintained in permanent good repair at the public expense. Those in the possession of a Temple Committee or other owners, and in daily use, would ordinarily lie without the scope of Government intervention, except where the monument was individually of such antiquarian interest and value that its decay would be in the nature of a public loss. In such cases, if the legal owners were financially unable to maintain their own property, the charge would rightly enough devolve upon Government, as in similar cases elsewhere. But, wherever this course is followed, the particular private monument so maintained by Government should be declared a protected monument under the Act, and an agreement, in the usual form prescribed for such cases, should be entered into with the legal owners. In no other way could Government exercise any control over these private temples maintained at the public expense, or safeguard itself against abuses, even to the exclusion of inspecting officers from temples thus publicly maintained. Why these recommendations of the head of the Archæological Department in India, which involve no new departure but merely enunciate the universal law applicable in India to ancient monuments, should have been disregarded for six years, I cannot understand. It is, at all events, regrettable, and I would strongly urge upon the Government of Bengal the propriety of putting the work at this important centre on a firm and regular basis. As things actually stand at the present moment, Government, despite its very liberal expenditure on the temples here, has acquired absolutely no rights over them of any kind, and the temple authorities feel themselves at liberty to restore or demolish at their own discretion, and also to obstruct the Public Works Department in their attempts to carry out the legitimate recommendations of the Archæological Adviser to Government. The unannounced demolition by the Temple Committee of a small shrine in front of the Lingarāj enclosure: the very ill advised restoration now going on at the expense of some private individual at the Gaurī temple (where grossly obscene sculptures are being cut to replace missing ones of that type), and the Committee's protest against the dismantling of a minor shrine in the courtyard of the Ananta Vāsudēva temple, which Mr. Longhurst judged to be in a dangerous condition, are cases in point. All of which, to my mind, reveals a situation at Bhūvanēśvar little short of

intolerable. As soon as I receive a reply from the District Magistrate of Puri to my circular letter regarding the number of monuments hitherto declared protected, I purpose to address Government further on this subject, with a view to having this error corrected, and at least the more important monuments duly declared, so that the interests of Government may be definitely safeguarded in future, as well as the buildings themselves. The conservation so far carried out has been repeatedly noticed in the reports of this office, and it would serve no useful purpose to comment afresh on it now. As to the work of the year under review I need only remark that most of it was abandoned for one reason or another. In one case the work had been forestalled by the owners of the building (another instance of the unsatisfactory way in which the general problem of conservation is dealt with here, for why should Government propose to spend public money on a work which the owners of the temple are themselves prepared to carry out? But notwithstanding the desirability of letting the owners do all they can to preserve their own property, it is certainly not right that they should be permitted to alter and restore without so much as notifying Government). In one case Mr. Longhurst's recommendations appear to have been in a measure misunderstood, and the projected work was more extensive than either the Executive Engineer or I thought justifiable; I refer to the rebuilding of a lot of completely ruined shrines of no intrinsic interest around the Sahasralinga tank. And in other cases the estimates were wholly inadequate for the objects proposed. The imperial grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,200 was therefore very largely withdrawn, if my information is correct, and practically nothing of much importance was done during the year. In the course of 1911-12, however, it is hoped that the conservation of the Jagamohan to the Chitrakārīnī temple can be taken in hand. The nature of this work will be explained in my special note on this monument given below. For to this general review of the situation at Bhūvanēśvar I now append descriptive notices of several of the more important temples, as I find that the notes I made on the spot contain detailed information not given elsewhere, and they are accordingly printed here as a small contribution to the study of Orissan architecture. I would note also that the ground plans of 12 temples were prepared during the year. It is hoped that Mr. Blakiston will bring the series to completion in the course of time.

Maitrēśvara temple.—In the second edition of Fergusson, volume II, page 98, the Maitrēśvara temple is included among those which the author, "from the style of their architecture," is inclined to place as earlier than the Lingarāj. He then goes on to say that it is "a very complete and beautiful example, ... which is almost a duplicate, on a small scale, of the great temple, except that it has no repetition of itself on itself." On page 99 it is stated that the extent to which this system is carried, of decorating a structure with models of itself, is generally a fair test of the age of a Hindu temple. The Lingarāj is mentioned as having eight models of itself on each of the four faces of its main tower, while "in the Rājarājī the system is carried so far as almost to obliterate the original form of the temple." As the Lingarāj temple is ascribed to the ninth or tenth century on page 99, and again in the list on

*It is dated in 640A.D., on page 94, "but possibly later."

page 116,* and the Rājarājī to the 11th (page 116), it is confusing to find the Maitrēśvara, if it is architecturally older and not otherwise dateable, assigned to the 12th, in the chronological list on page 116. Another difference between the Maitrēśvara and the Lingarāj not noticed in Fergusson, is that whereas the latter is elaborately sculptured, the former is exceptionally plain, with only a few badly worn and originally crude sandstone sculptures in the three small niches north, south and west, and here and there on the lower part of the tower. It consists of a moderately high, uncarved *sikhara* (built with a multitude of narrow cornices giving it the "corrugated" appearance noticeable in so many of the Bhūvanēśvara temples) and a Jagamohan or porch to the east which is also unsculptured. As a work of art, therefore, or for the history of art, there is no comparison between the Maitrēśvara and the Lingarāj. Neither is it complete. The *kalasha* and the rounded covering to the *amalaka* (the *kapri*) of the main tower are both lost, and the two courses of the existing *amalaka* are themselves disjointed, several of the stones being out of

position, so that the *amalaka* as a whole is weak and in need of repairs; while of the two flights of cornices in the Jagamohan or porch only the lower, with five tiers, is fairly well preserved, the upper flight being so badly ruined that it is not easy to count its tiers from below, and no trace of the *amalaka* remains. The Navagraha stone over the main entrance on the east is cracked, and the upper portions of the jambs on either side, where it rests, are themselves broken seriously. The whole north side of the porch has bulged out and is leaning toward the north, the cleavage being easily traceable on the inside also, so that the wall is in a really dangerous condition. Short of dismantling the whole side and rebuilding it, which would presumably cost a prohibitive sum, the only possible way of saving this side from collapse would be to build a substantial buttress against it, which would be painfully unsightly, and would, moreover, block up the existing passage way between the porch and the neighbouring house. Also certain gaps in the south-east buttress of the Jagamohan should be filled in, as the corner is undoubtedly weakened by the existing cavities. The temple has long been on the Public Works Department books, and certain small repairs have already been carried out, the oldest estimate of which I find any record in my office being one for Rs. 25 sanctioned on the 3rd April 1901. Mr. Marshall recommended certain other works in 1905, for which a special estimate of Rs. 88 was sanctioned on the 24th of May of the same year, the Public Works Department reporting in 1906 that slight repairs had been carried out and the temple provided with a netted door. Mr. Longhurst found the following year that Mr. Marshall's recommendations had not yet all been carried out, but stated that work was in progress. He reiterated Mr. Marshall's suggestions about the lintel, and called attention to the dangerous condition of the north wall mentioned above, advising that it be buttressed. In 1908, the Executive Engineer, Mahanadi Division, reported that it had been repaired, and again the following year it was reported to be in fair condition. It is true that a wire covering for the windows and a netted door have been provided, but the latter is left constantly open, which renders its erection futile. The Public Works Department have further built up the damaged jambs of the doorway so as to support the inner lintel, this being lower than the Navagraha stone itself, which is advanced so as to form the first or outer lintel of the entrance. These repairs, however, consist of plain stone blocks not too carefully trimmed to the spaces they occupy, and entirely unstained, and therefore unsightly, as the stone chosen is not the same colour as the building. The lower part of the proper left hand jamb of this doorway shows the remains of a figure within a projecting shrine or balcony with a pyramidal top, and in filling in the cavity that had formed at the corresponding point on the proper right, the Public Works Department have been careful to leave a raised portion in their repair showing the same general outline, so as to preserve the balance, and keep the correct play of light and shade as far as the main lines are concerned, without attempting to copy the sculptural or ornamental design of the original. All this is of course quite correct and satisfactory, only unfortunately the measurements have not been taken with any exactness, and the raised portion of the repair is too large actually, and still worse apparently, for being of lighter colour it appears even heavier and more disproportionate than it is. As a result of Mr. Longhurst's recommendations, a further estimate for Rs. 69 has been drawn up, which it is proposed to spend during the current year out of the Rs. 1,200 given by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid, Rs. 50 being devoted to the *amalaka*, Rs. 10 for the lintel (*i.e.*, the Navagraha stone), Rs. 7 for dismantling a ruined shrine on the south side, and Rs. 2 for filling in a decayed well at the south-east corner of the porch, in that portion of the court which is now used as a barn-yard and filled with haystacks. Mr. Marshall in 1905 questioned the right of the people in the neighbouring house to use this property, but nothing appears to have been done in the matter, and the Public Works Department have continued to spend money on the building without the question of its ownership having been settled, though no large sums are apt to be involved so long as the estimates continue to be so trifling and inadequate as the present one, which allows nothing whatever for buttressing the north wall of the porch.

Chitrakārīnī Temple.—Considered as a work of art, the Chitrakārīnī is distinctly more interesting than the temple of Maitrēśvara, and even architecturally, in the elaboration of its design; but no mention is made of it in Mr. Burgess's revision of Fergusson. It has a large and very ornate

śikhara with the Jagamohan on the east, both of which are faced with sandstone exquisitely carved in perpendicular and horizontal bands, the former prevailing floral in design, the latter showing friezes of animals or men, such as processions of elephants, of deer, of wild boar, of geese, etc., while the sides of both portions of the temple are adorned with projecting balconies or shrines with pyramidal roofs consisting of a series of small cornices, which are used to enshrine either single figures or groups, some obscene. The main niches on the north and south sides of the Jagamohan do not contain the usual divine images, but are filled in with a series of five very elaborate pilasters, each one showing on the shaft a sculpture of regrettable grossness. Below these is another line of pilasters, somewhat taller and slightly advanced, each bearing instead of the unfortunate groups of the first series, the highly ornamental figure of a hooded *nāgī*. But they have all weathered very badly, as indeed has the entire carved surface of the monument. One of the best preserved sculptures is the elaborate bas-relief laid across the top of the northern niche as a lintel showing a composition of Krishna piping to the Gōpīs, whose cows are grouped in the proper right of the panel. The ground plan of the Jagamohan, moreover, is not a simple square or oblong, but shows a kind of doubly recessed corner, each plane of which is built up in a series of delicate cornices, themselves recessed on both sides, giving the façade a columnar appearance, and resulting actually in a kind of turret or buttress. This plan is preserved in the roof also, the lowest cornice of which, as usual, projects far over the walls, and is broken up into a series of roofs for the several turrets of the façade. Structurally, the lower flight of cornices consists of seven tiers (the upper flight of six) but where these cover the turrets, their outer edges are subdivided and the resulting narrower cornices are individually recessed in such a way as to form a pyramidal top to the turrets, with the first, and, in this case, undivided cornice of the roof forming the base, and a small *amalaka* crowning the top in each case. There are thus four apparent courses in the pyramidal tops to the side turrets, with five to that of the larger central one framing the main niche, as the upper of the two minor cornices obtained by subdividing the third structural cornice of the main roof is apparently cut away in the case of the side turrets to form the neck of the *amalaka*, while in the pile crowning the central one, there is a complete flight, composed of the first, undivided cornice, and both portions of the subdivided second and third, the collar of the *amalaka* being added in some way not apparent from below. With these exceptions, and where the necessity of proportioning the width of the cornices to the width of the turrets does not exist, the cornices rise in the usual bold sweep, though somewhat more steeply than usual, the upper ones rising above the crowns of the turrets before joining the neck on which the second flight rests. This is a repetition on a smaller scale of the lower flight, with similar pyramidal piles of lighter cornices following the design below, and standing out from the real roof, with the topmost undivided cornices mounting above these turrets before in their turn meeting in the neck of the *amalaka*. The *amalaka* moreover is not of the usual simple type, but itself rises to a neck with a kind of second *amalaka* crowning all and supporting the *kalaśa*, giving the roof as a whole an exceptionally steep appearance, which increases its apparent height. It should be added that the edges of these cornices (except the lowermost one) are most beautifully carved,—though the upper flight is plain—which adds immeasurably to the elaboration and beauty of the whole. Indeed, this entire Jagamohan is a mass of the most intricate and exquisite ornamentation, but for the greater part so unobtrusive that at first one hardly realises that it exists. It is most deplorable that the material on which all this triumphant labour has been expended should have proved so perishable. As for the present condition of the building, the *kalaśa* is lost as well as the *kapri*, while the stones of the *amalakas*, both upper and lower, are many of them out of position and gradually drawing apart. Indeed, the collar between the two is, on its eastern side, badly broken, with the result that the whole eastern edge of the upper *amalaka* is sagging seriously and in evident danger of falling altogether. The estimate of Rs. 1,200 for Bhūvanēśvar this year includes only Rs. 45 for this building, being Rs. 25 for netted doors to the four minor shrines in the compound (simple *śikharas*, but elaborately and beautifully carved, which have already been conserved), and Rs. 20 for “engraving and replacing buttresses,” whatever that may mean. The thorough conservation of the building, than which there

is certainly no more urgent work at Bhūvanēśvar, is proposed for next year, when something like Rs. 2,000 will be asked for, for renewing the roof of the Jagamohan. This will entail dismantling the double *amalaka* and rebuilding it. Mr. Burgess, I notice, in his new edition of Fergusson, endeavours to heap scorn upon this method of conserving ancient monuments, with special reference to the Bhūvanēśvar temples. It is only fair to the Public Works Department, however, to point out that it is as easy for an outsider to cavil, as it is impossible for those on the spot to avoid adopting methods, in some cases, which no one would advocate save as a last resort. The roof of the Chitrakārīnī is a case in point. The weight of the upper portion of the *amalaka* is considerable and the stones of the lower are so much out of position that resetting them is impossible without dismantling. It is understood, however, or should be, that exact drawings will be prepared and numbers given to each stone before the ruin is touched. The numbers are then to be painted on the inside or any hidden surface of the stones one by one as they are removed, so that they can be put back in their original positions with no possibility of error, and with no trace of the enumeration showing after the repair. The basement or platform of the temple is also to be widened, but I fear that nothing has been said in the estimate (which, however, is only now preparing) about filling in the gap now existing high up in the pile of carved cornices forming the south-west corner of the main *śikhara*. Provision should certainly be made for this repair, as the cornices above the break are at present almost without support. And the *amalaka* of the main tower should be made watertight at the same time as the roof of the Jagamohan, though neither here nor anywhere else should such unfortunate pointing be allowed as that which disfigures the Sāri Deul. The Archæological Department has been insisting on this point for years, but not infrequently in vain. When everything else is done and the temple is declared out of danger, the compound should be cleaned and levelled, and a gate provided at the entrance to keep out cattle. It should be remembered, however, that the gate, even when provided, is not likely to do this unless it is kept closed. But while this may well be the last of the measures needed toward the safeguarding of this beautiful monument, the first is the ascertainment of its legal owners. If it is found to belong to the Lingarāj Committee, it should be declared protected under Act VII of 1904, and an agreement in the usual form be drawn up with this Committee, unless, which is far preferable, they can be persuaded to surrender the ruin to Government, who alone are sufficiently interested in it to preserve it from destruction.

Muklēśvara.—A small and very ornate temple now in excellent preservation. The *śikhara* is not lofty, but it is very massive and entirely covered with sculpture of a high order in very good condition. In plan it is the same as the tower of the Gāurī temple which owes its peculiar appearance to the weird roof given to it at some time in the past. The Jagamohan is more interesting. It is a larger square than the *śikhara*, and the centre of each wall is well advanced, enclosing a window with a pierced screen. The remaining surface of the façade, however, is all in one plane, and is decorated with two miniature *śikharas* between three pilasters, whose bases show two lions mounted on two elephants, the bottom of the shaft bearing a hooded *nāgī* whose serpent tail is wound upwards round the column so as to appear above the *nāgī*'s head in a double fold. The end of the wall is then occupied by a very elaborate and beautiful panel of floral design, against which stands a figure in high relief. The roof is of an unbroken flight of 10 narrow cornices with plain edges, the *kalāśa* (which is a modern restoration) resting on the pinnacle without any intervening *amalaka*, although the tower shows the usual form. The temple as a whole is surrounded by a low wall decorated with small projecting balconies, and in front stands a very ornate *tōraṇa* which is cracked in parts. It is here that some of the most far-fetched restoration has been carried out, as a number of figural sculptures have been imitated. Although most of these must be admitted as unexpectedly successful, they are nevertheless highly objectionable, as they seriously affect the authenticity of the monument. But the fact that they are modern restorations is advertised to the most casual observer by their being in white stone, unstained, while the prevailing colour of the *tōraṇa* is red. Mr. Burgess,

on page 104, Volume II of Fergusson's "Architecture", gives a garbled quotation from the illustrated annual of this Department for 1902-03 which would lead the reader to suppose that these sculptural restorations were carried out on the advice of either Dr. Bloch or Mr. Marshall. It seems desirable to point out, therefore, that this temple was restored prior to the appointment of either of these officers, and before the creation of an Archæological department for Bengal. Dr. Bloch in the report quoted is merely describing what he found.

Siddhēśvara.—The Siddhēśvara, which stands within the same excellently kept courtyard as the Mukteśvara, is also in very good condition. It is an uncarved *śikhara* ornamented with a single horizontal band of five miniatures much like the tower of the Kēdarēśvar, although it somehow seems lighter and more graceful than this latter. The Jagamohan on the other hand is a disproportionately heavy structure, lying to the south-west. Its roof shows a single flight of 14 uncarved cornices ending in a restored *kalāśa* without intervening *amalakas*. The central part of the side walls is advanced as usual, enclosing a window filled with five parallel columns of octagonal form and festooned, but otherwise uncarved. The rest of the façade, however, is not all in one plane, as is that of the neighbouring Mukteśvara, but the outer half is slightly recessed. This breaks the surface into two panels on each side of the central projection, which are decorated only with a projecting shrine-like ornament which I can only describe as a false niche, as it has no opening for an image. Each of these false niches is enclosed within narrow pilasters whose capitals are draped with a single festoon somewhat after the manner of those on the Sōmēśvar. Artistically, therefore, the Siddhēśvara is relatively unimportant. But the details of its *śikhara* are not without interest. It seems almost as though the outer angles consisted really of a pile of miniatures misunderstood, for they show a fourfold series of five cornices or recessed courses with intervening *amalakas*, which can only be reminiscences of the *śikhara* ornament. But it may very reasonably be doubted if these structures were felt to be *śikharas* by those who built them.

Rājarāṇī.—It is certainly true, as Fergusson says, that the principle of decorating a building with miniatures of itself has been carried to such an extent here as almost to disguise the form of the monument. Or rather one might almost say that out of the old principle had grown a new one, of constructing a temple by multiples of a simple unit variously disposed. The principle of construction here appears to start from a square. But on each side of this square two projections are added. This means to say that the side of the building is divided into five vertical sections falling in three main planes. But each one of these five sections is treated as a *śikhara*, with other narrow columnar *śikharas* inserted at the angles, while each of the three planes as a whole is later treated as a single *śikhara*. As the most advanced of all is also the lowest, with the others gradually ascending behind it, the essential construction of the temple might very well be described as a pile of *śikharas* so disposed as to rise in a steep sweep from the outermost up to the top of the main tower. The artistic effect of the whole, however, is wonderfully fine. All except the extreme upper part of the temple is minutely carved, but the ornament here is better balanced and better displayed than in any of the other temples. One of the main defects in the other temples is the lack of subordination in the ornament, one frieze or one panel being as prominent as all the rest. There is no emphasis anywhere, or at any rate not enough. In the Rājarāṇī, however, a much truer artistic feeling is apparent. There is all the exuberance and lavishness of the other temples, but displayed with a much finer sense of proportion. Every one of the more advanced surfaces bears a sculptural figure of such a size as to stand out prominently, while all the minor surfaces are treated as a background to these figures, and are carved only with very delicate floral designs in tall narrow panels. The resulting effect is indescribably lovely: and Fergusson is emphatically right when he pronounces the Rājarāṇī to be in its class the gem of Orissan architecture. The Jagamohan, however, is hardly worthy of the temple, and is certainly not contemporary with it. The outline of its plan is closely like that of the porch to the Siddhēśvara, the similarity extending even to the little columns in the side niches. But the four subsidiary panels of the façade are

here absolutely plain, without even the simple balcony of the Siddhēśvara. The roof shows one main flight of cornices (with plain edges) consisting of nine tiers, but the opening of the roof is closed by a pile of steps, rather than cornices, above these, ending in a simple *kalāśa*, which is a restoration. The only ornamental portions are: the little pillars filling the side niches, with the bases of the columns at the main angles of the same, which consist of a highly ornamental group of three lions over three kneeling elephants. The same design appears in the bases to the columns on either side of the main entrance, supporting the Navagraha stone. But whereas on the sides, the shafts of the columns are quite plain, in front they are adorned with the hooded head and torso of a *nāgī*, where the capital might be, whose snaky body is then wrapped gracefully down the shaft. The lintel and jambs of the doorway are also carved (a good deal of what now appears, however, is misguided modern restoration), but apart from this and the plain bold mouldings around the base of the building, the whole Jagamohan is undecorated. The temple has been liberally restored and is in no present need of repairs. The netted door I found open, as is usual in Bhūvanēśvar, although it is provided with a staple and a padlock.

Bhāskarēśvar.—The temple known as Bhāskarēśvar to those who accompanied me, is a tall *śikhara* of the usual general type, with a heavy Jagamohan on the west, which rather resembles that of the Rājarāṇī, being perfectly plain, save for the entrance, which has a carved lintel and pillars of the Rājarāṇī design, save that the bases are quite plain. The roof is a single flight of step-like cornices, eleven in number, and there is at present no finial of any kind. The façade, however, differs from that of the Rājarāṇī porch in being divided into nine sections, which number is attained by dividing each side wall beyond the niche into three sections, and then separately recessing a quarter of one of these on each side. Precisely the same number of planes is shown in the façade of the *śikhara*, obtained in the same way. The sculptural ornament is very slight here, only the lower part of the temple being so adorned. But if the use of miniature *śikharas* is evidence of age, then surely this must be distinctly later than the Lingarāj; for it shows on each face four lines of four each, while the angles even are subdivided with nine *amalakas* each, resulting in what one might call nine false miniatures, making a total of 100 potential copies of itself in the ornamentation of the tower. It would surely not be possible to go much farther than this in a mere matter of repetition. The temple has already been conserved and is in good condition now.

Brahmēśvar.—A very fine temple which has already been conserved, and needs now only petty repairs to the netted doors. The façade of the *śikhara*, which is a fairly massive one, shows five main sections, those on the sides being much narrower than the central one, and decorated in the upper half with four projecting balconies enshrining figures, with three heavily sculptured plaques of armourial appearance intervening. The outer sections, extending to the angles, are divided into four superjacent divisions by rectangular stones whose edges are cut in *amalaka* fashion, but the effect is not that of a *śikhara*, because these *amalaka* stones are not curved. The principal plane of the façade, the central, furthest advanced one, is made up of stepped courses like the sections on the sides, but here no *amalaka* stones intervene. The face of the whole, however, is occupied by a wide perpendicular band of intricate floral design of exquisite beauty, the sections at the sides being similarly broken by a much narrower, ribbon-like band of ornament which runs vertically across the *amalakas*. The only actual *śikharas* used in the ornamentation here are five in number on each side, arranged in one horizontal line about midway of the tower, the central one being pronouncedly larger than the others. The sides of the central niche are exquisitely carved in intricate floral patterns with a grotesque mask at the top from whose mouth depends ropes of pearls draped to either side, with a bell dependent in the centre (the so-called Kīrtimukha ornament), the tops of the jambs being given up to two small sculptural plaques on a level with the central plaque, which is in the position of a lintel. The other four sections in their lower portions are divided into two panels each by horizontal cornices delicately carved, and each of the resulting eight panels is adorned with a projecting balcony enclosing images. But it should be noted that in this part of the

façade very narrow subsidiary panels have been introduced, giving it the effect of nine planes. These being subdivided by the horizontal cornice give us eight additional very narrow panels, each of which shows a single figure, the upper ones showing curiously tall slender human figures, the lower ones fabulous monsters very rampant. The same sense of proportion is observable here as in the case of the Rājarānī; and the background has been consciously subordinated to the main figural ornament. But whereas in the Rājarānī the background is a mass of carving as unobtrusive as it is elegant, here the background is quite plain. From a certain point of view, perhaps, the treatment at the Brahmēśvara is preferable, but at the same time it is undeniable that there is a sumptuousness about the Rājarānī which is distinctly pleasing. The Jagamohan is a heavy structure showing the same number of planes as the *śikhara* in its lower half, similarly obtained. The four principal panels are built as balconies with small niches for images, the upper portions being decorated with carved plaques like the armourial bearings in the narrow inner bands of the upper part of the *śikhara*. The central niches are filled with five pillars supporting standing *nāgis*, hooded, but there are no snake bodies in this case, and the lower part of the wall below the niche is plain instead of being cut into corresponding pilasters as so often is the case. The roof is a single flight of eleven cornices, while over the side niches is the same dormer effect as elsewhere. The *amalakas* of both *śikhara* and porch are in good condition, the latter having evidently been restored with its *kalaśa*. The four small temples in the courtyard which were taken down and rebuilt are now in good condition. But I must not forget that the ceiling of this temple is most exquisitely carved, which is a sheer waste, as the interior is excessively dark.

Meghēśvar.—Dr. Bloch was indeed right when he remarked that this temple was unique in its style. It differs greatly from all the others, and, standing on a high platform as it does, it looks at first sight rather like a Kashmiri temple with an Orissan roof. There is no Jagamohan and no true *śikhara*, merely a square building, with walls slightly recessed so as to divide the façade into five sections, with a central niche on three sides and a heavier entrance on the west, while the roof is merely a single flight of nine uncarved cornices rising at first almost perpendicularly and then curving inwards to the *amalaka* and the *kalaśa*. The tops of the niches and the entrance are built up separately with the cornices of the main roofs and form individual piles of five tiers each, crowned with an *amalaka*. The panels of the wall are decorated with projecting balconies, but even these are uncarved, the temple as a whole being singularly plain. It contains a large upright stone, a "Swayambhu Mahādeo." Netted doors have been provided, but they are broken and wide open. No further repairs seem needed.

DHAULI.—*Aśoka Inscriptions*.—The District Magistrate of Puri having called my attention to the questionable way in which certain work approved by this office was actually being carried out at Dhauli, I visited the site on the 30th January, and found that the Magistrate's doubts were only too justified. Some time ago a roof was erected on pillars to cover the inscriptions and protect them from the weather, but afterwards it was proposed to erect end walls as well, so as to prevent rain from blowing in from the sides. An estimate for this work, which amounted to only Rs. 16, was forwarded to this office and duly countersigned. There was nothing in the specifications to occasion any anxiety, and Mr. Longhurst accordingly gave his official approval to the proposal. I found, though, on reaching Dhauli, that the previously erected roof was actually too narrow for end walls to be added. This certainly ought to have been apparent to the person on the spot who framed the estimate. But it was seemingly overlooked. The estimate provided for the construction of these new walls let into grooves cut in the face of the rock. It appears then to have been made over to a petty contractor, who proceeded to carry out the work with the very minimum of supervision. The result can be imagined. As his estimate provided only for the end walls, without any extension of the existing roof, he naturally set to work to cut his grooves so as to meet the roof as it stood, with the result that this groove on the proper right was led close along the edge of the writing. Only the one end wall had been completed up to the time of my visit, but on the

proper left a beginning of the second wall had been made, fortunately at a point well away from any writing. But if the groove had been continued vertically so as to meet the roof, it appears certain that it must have come perilously near the epigraph in part of its course, if it did not actually cross and obliterate a small portion at one point. I therefore directed that the work should be stopped at once, until I could report the case to Government and ask for a fresh estimate providing for an extension of the roof toward the proper left. The wall on the right having been completed it is useless to make any alteration now, as such damage as has been done cannot now be remedied. On the other side, however, it is imperative that more regard be shown for the inscriptions. I have advised, too, that no more grooves should be cut at all, since there seems so large an element of risk in the undertaking. The wall should merely be built against the rock. It may not be so firm, but anything is better than that the epigraph should be in any degree endangered. I do not wish to overestimate the damage done. No portion of the writing has actually been cut away or crossed by the new end wall. But it is unfortunately true that the wall has been led much too close to the inscriptions, and I am afraid that the cutting involved can only have tended to weaken the stone and make it more liable to disintegration than it was before. That a repetition of this mistake on the other side of the stone is to be avoided at all costs will, I am sure, be obvious to everybody.

Vairangēśvara temple.—This consists of a fairly tall *śikhara* with *amalaka* and *kalaśa* still existing. There is no Jagamohan, but in front of the entrance porch of the main tower is what seems to be the ruined foundation of some structure erected later than the main temple. In plan the façade is divided into five sections as usual, arranged in three planes, the central section containing a large niche with (on the south) a large chlorite image of Gaṇeśa in good condition, the other niches holding merely small modern atrocities. The entrance porch is roofed with a steep flight of four step-like courses, devoid of ornament, there being none of the usual Orissan cornices. The whole surface of the temple, indeed, is absolutely undecorated, save for one miniature *śikhara* on the front façade between the roof of the porch and the projecting torso of a lion over a recumbent elephant. The jambs of the doorway are sculptured with motifs common at Bhūvanēśvar, but these and the Navagraha stone constitute the only carving on the temple, even the lintel of the entrance being quite plain. The temple seems to be in surprisingly good condition, considering the way it has been neglected. A few vertical cracks are apparent here and there, but they are not serious, save one on the east. The whole surface, however, is overgrown, some of the trees being of considerable size. I consider that it is distinctly worth while to remove these, and destroy the roots so far as possible.

Sankatēśvar temple.—Underneath the temple of Mahādeo, and to the south of it, stands a small temple called Sankatēśvar. The walls which are about 10 feet high only, are divided into five sections in three planes, but they are absolutely plain, built of coarse blocks of laterite. The only feature of any interest at all is the roof, which consists of three very deep cornices rising in pyramidal form to the *amalaka* (now broken) each cornice consisting of three heavy courses. The temple is being completely split by a tree running clear through it. There is not a particle of carving anywhere on its surface, and conservation is not advisable.

Mahādeo temple.—The Mahādeo temple on the hill at Dhauli is now a complete ruin, with only one side and one end standing, and these are entirely overgrown with large trees which are rapidly destroying them. The details of the façade are too far gone already to be described, but it appears improbable that there was ever anything of interest here. The surface was entirely plain, and there are no unusual features anywhere traceable. The temple was very small originally, the outside measurement not exceeding 20 feet. The niche on the west still contains a badly injured figure said to be Kārttikēya.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

SASSERĀM.—Sher Shāh's Tomb.—On my visit to Sasserām on the 11th February I found this magnificent monument in admirable condition, so far as it was possible to inspect it without ladders and scaffolding, and it is a pleasure

to testify to the careful attention which the Public Works Department have evidently bestowed upon it. It is, however, somewhat alarming to find that stones have begun to drop from the interior of the great dome. The exact cause of this, or its precise significance, cannot be determined until the dome can be minutely examined, but the Superintending Engineer is afraid that it may indicate that a serious process of decay is now going on. He is, however, giving the matter his personal attention, and a full report will be forwarded to Government as soon as the facts are ascertained. For it is of supreme importance that decay in this monument should be checked at once. Its loss would be a national calamity, as it is certainly one of the very finest buildings in North India. May I suggest that its surroundings are both worthy and capable of improvement? The tomb stands in the middle of an extensive tank, upon which much of its beauty and impressiveness depends. The building has been generously conserved by Government, but the tank appears to have been neglected. It requires cleaning and various repairs to its banks. It would undoubtedly be a rather costly measure to put it in thorough repair, but in my opinion the expenditure would be more than justified. Not only would it preserve a proper setting for the monument, but it would also be a work of definite utility for the town of Sasserām itself. I hope, therefore, that steps may be taken to ascertain what the probable cost would be, and that sanction may then be accorded to the work, if the figure is not found to be quite prohibitive.

D. B. SPOONER.

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18	Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Ootacamund.	1*	34	Board of Examiners, Calcutta ...	1
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‡19	Secretariat Library, Bombay ...	1	‡35	Mahamahopadhaya Hara Prasad Sastri, 26, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.	1
20	University Library, Bombay ...	1	UNITED PROVINCES.		
21	Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.	1	(a) <i>Institutions.</i>		
22	School of Art, Bombay ...	1	‡36	Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad	1*
23	The College of Science, Poona ...	1	37	University Library, Allahabad ...	1*
(b) <i>Officials.</i>			38	Public Library, Allahabad ...	1
24	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.	1	39	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow ...	1*
25	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, Bombay.	1*	40	Sanskrit College, Benares ...	1*
	Carried over ...	30		Carried over ...	45

‡ Refers only to Part II of the Director-General's Annual Report.

‡ To be supplied with two copies of Part II of the Director-General's Annual Report.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.	No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
II.—India— <i>contd.</i>			II.—India— <i>contd.</i>		
	Brought forward ...	45		Brought forward ...	60
UNITED PROVINCES— <i>concl'd.</i>			NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE— <i>concl'd.</i>		
41	Thomason College, Roorkee ...	1	56	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.	1
42	Archæological Museum, Muttra ...	1	57	Peshawar Museum, Peshawar ...	1
†43	Panini Office, Allahabad ...	1			
	(b) <i>Officials.</i>			BURMA.	
44	Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.	1*	†58	Secretariat Library, Rangoon ..	1*
45	Dr. J. Horovitz, Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.	1	59	The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon ...	1*
†46	Executive Engineer, Agra ...	1	60	The Phayre Museum, Rangoon ...	1
†47	District Engineer, Agra ...	1	61	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.	1*
	PUNJAB.			CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
	(a) <i>Institutions.</i>		†62	Secretariat Library, Nagpur ...	1*
†48	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.	1*	63	Museum Library, Nagpur ...	1
49	Punjab Public Library, Lahore ...	1*		EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	
50	Museum Library, Lahore ...	1*	†64	Secretariat Library, Shillong ...	1
51	University Library, Lahore ...	1			
52	Government College Library, Lahore ...	1		COORG.	
	(b) <i>Officials.</i>		†65	The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.	1
53	Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.	1*			
	(c) <i>Private individuals.</i>			NATIVE STATES.	
54	The Revd. A. H. Francke, care of Director-General of Archæology, Simla.	1		MYSORE.	
	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.		66	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore ...	1
†55	Secretariat Library, Peshawar ...	1	67	Archæological Superintendent, Mysore ...	1
			68	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ...	1
	Carried over ...	60		Carried over ...	73

† Refers only to Part II of the Director-General's Annual Report.

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	Brought forward ...	73		Brought forward ...	86
HYDERABAD.			TRAVANCORE.		
69	His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.	1*	82	His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore	1
70	The Resident's Library, Hyderabad ...	1	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.		
CENTRAL INDIA.			83	"The Madras Mail," 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	1
71	Rajkumar College, Indore ...	1	84	"Times of India," Hornby Road, Bombay	1
72	Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.	1	85	The "Englishman," 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.	1
73	The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.	1	86	The "Statesman," 3 Chowringhee, Calcutta	1
†74	Public Works Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.	1	87	The "Calcutta Review," 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	1
RAJPUTANA.			88	The "Pioneer," Allahabad ...	1
75	College Library, Ajmeer ...	1	89	The "Bombay Gazette," Bombay ...	1
76	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmeer.	1*	90	The "Rangoon Gazette," Rangoon ...	1
77	Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., Jaipur ...	1	91	The "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore	1
78	Rajputana Museum, Ajmeer ...	1	(To be supplied with Imperial Archaeological Survey reports only.)		
BARODA.			†92	The Director-General of Archaeology for distribution to contributors and local Governments.	40
79	Library of the Resident at Baroda ...	1	Total India ...		
80	His Highness the Gaekwar, ,, ...	1	Total countries outside India ...		
81	Baroda Museum, ,, ...	1	GRAND TOTAL ...		
(To be supplied with annual reports only.)					
	Carried over ...	86			

† Refers only to the Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India.

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